2. NO. 23

ON PLEAS

CINCINNATI, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1828

WHOLE NO. 75.

LECTED PORTAY.

HEART'S EASE. r me in the lighted halls,—garland for festivals,— e me in the wreaths they twin of perfeme and cups of winern away from my forest lair wire banquets—I periah there, bested lip and the flashing sy assiline. I dies—dies will be a settline. I dies—dies well the settline.

come there, with their cheeks of bloo resathed round a marble tomb, pink tints in some Ludian shell, a blush of the san's firewell— the the first tight gloods at dawn— and the woodland fawn to seek me. Also if our lines of the Heart's case" in the masqueing hall

and the feaster have passed away,— are winking in morning's ray,— ithered chaplets hang idly down; irror is mocking its faded crown; that stood 'midst the festal cheer, rounded fawn or the stricken deer,

d me—they found me—but all too late, pes had died in the grasp of Fate,— had fied, like the last bright streak ming west, from the blighted cheek, alli: taper—and holy hymn, re for rite and for requiren,— oi in their cold white fingers hay— asse"—Oh, how caim were those hearts that

for me-seek ye for me very shade of the forest tree for me sery shade of the forest tree, a far-off tones of the hunter's hors the hare from its rest at mora, is joyous brook glides laughing by, he echoes with melody; s, like Brahmins at even-tide, in worship, its streams beside.

re for me-seek ve for me, e nummer birds love most to be, sorn-out breze with a feeble sight, file a love-sick youth, to diesered the old oak boughs among to wood doves-like a vestal thron ancient clositer, all dark and dimag to Heaven their evening hymn.

ag to reasen their evening nym.
ye for me—seek ye for me
sorning track of the joyous bee,—
the streamlet through wood and glen,
the glow worm—you'll find me then;
we to roam through bowers at night,
we over blossoms its elfn light;
side for such as would seek for me
alm of my forest sanctures.

POPULAR TALES

HE SEXTON OF COLOGNE. the sexton of colognes. He year 1571 there lived at Cologue a Burgomaster, whose wife, Adelaide, in the prime of her yeath and health, it he doaling husband scarcely quitted deside for an instant. During the lateriod of her sickness, she did not suffer y: but the fainting fits grew more and frequent, and of increasing duration, length they became increasant, and she length they became incessant, and she

k under them.

well known that Cologne is a city

sunkunder them.

s well knewn that Cologne is a city, as far as respects religion, may comitself with Rome; on which it was callen in the middle ages. Rome Germands sometimes the Sacred City. It ed as if, in after-times, it wished to ensate by piety the misfortune of haven the birth-place of the abominable ppa. For many years nothing clse was but priests, students, and mendicant is; while the bells were ringing and toloom morning till night. Even now you count in it as many churches and cloisa the year has days.

principal church is the Cathedral of ter, one of the handsomest buildings. Germany, though still not so complete was probably intended by the architect. Thoir alone is arched. The chief altaringte block of black marble, brought the Rhine to Cologne, from Namur the Maas. In the sacristy an ivery shown, said to have belonged to the le Peter; and in a chapel stands a gildien, with the names of the holy Three a inscribed. Their skulls are visitle gh an opening,—two being white, as ging to Caspar and Baltesar; the third to form the content of the Catholics; and that these remarkable relics, rendered d by time, make a deep impression on imagination of the Catholics; and that hree skulls, with their jewels and silvering, are convincing proofs of genuine-to religious feelings, though a glance at religious feelings, though a glance at is sufficient to show their spurious-

was in this church that Adelaide was d with great splendor. In the spirit of age, which had more feeling for the solan real taste,—more devotion and con-ca than unbelieving fear,—she was ed as a bride in flowered silk, a motiey and upon her head, and her pale fingers red with costly rings; in which state was conveyed to the vacilt of a little all directly under the chair in a coffin el, directly under the chost, in a coffin glass windows. Many of her forefa-were already resting here, all combainglass windows. Many of her forefa-were already resting here, all embalm-and with their munnay forms, offering a age contrast to the silver and gold with the they were decorated, and teaching, peculiar fashion, the difference between perishable and the imperishable. The om of embalming was, in the present in-ce, given up; the place was full; and when laide was buried, it was settled that no else should be laid there for the fu-

ith heavy heart had Adolph followed wife to ber final resting place. The tur-bells, of two hundred and twenty hun-lweight, lifted up their deep voices, and ad the sounds of mourning through the city; while the monks, carrying tapers, e city; while the monks, carrying tapers, scattering incense, sang requiems from ir huge veilum folios, which were apread a the music desks in the choir. But the rice was now over; the dead lay alone the dead; the immense clock, which is y wound up once a year, and shows the ree of the planets, as well as the hours the day, was the only thing that had sound

L

or motion in the whole cathedral. ous ticking seemed to mock the silent

or motion in the whole cathedral. Its monotonous ticking seemed to mock the sileat grave.

It was a stormy November evening, when Petier Bolt, the sexton of St. Peter's, was returning home after this splendid finneral. The poor man, who had been married four years, had one child, a daughter, which his wife brought him in the second year of their marriage, and was again expecting her confinement. It was, therefore, with a heavy heart, that he had left the church for his cottage, which lay damp and cold on the banks of a river, and which, at this dull season, leoked more gloomy than ever. At the door he was met by the little Maria, who called out with great delight, "You must not go up stairs, father; the stork has been here, and brought Maria a little brother!"—a piece of information more expected than agreeable, and which was soon after confirmed by the appearance of his sister-in-law, with a healthy infant in her arms. His wife, however, had suffered much, and was in a state that required assistance far beyond his means to supply. In this distress he bethought himself of the Jew, Isaac, who had lately advanced him a triflie on his old silver watch; but now unfortunately, he had nothing more to pledge, and was forced to ground all his hopes on the Jew's compassion—a very unsafe anchorage. With doubtful steps he sought the house of the miser, and told his tale amidst tears and sighs; to all of which Isaac listened with great patience—so much so, indeed, that Bolt began to flatter himself with a favorable answer to his petition. But he was disappointed; the Jew, having heard him out, coolly replied, "that he could lend no monies on a child—it was no good pledge."

With bitter execrations on the usurer's with a heart and sighs; to all of which lead in monies on a child—it was no good pledge."

be could lend no momes on a change of war no good pledge."

With bitter execrations on the usurer's hardheartedness, poor Bolt rushed from his door; when, to aggravate his situation, the first snow of the season began to fall, and that so thick and fast, that, in a very short first snow of the season began to fall, and that so thick and fast, that, in a very short time, the house tops presented a single field of white. Immersed in his grief, he missed his way across the market place, and, when he least expected such a thing, found himself in front of the cathedral. The great clock chimed three-quarters; it wanted then a quarter of tweive. Where was he to look for assistance at such an hour? He had already applied to the rich prelates, and got from them all that their charity was like to give. Suddenly a thought struck him like lightning; he saw his little Maria crying for the food he could not give her; his sick wife, lying in hed, with the infant on her exhausted bosom; and then Adelaide, in her splendid coffie, and her had elitering with jewels that it could not grasp, "Of what use are diamonds to her now!" said he to himself. "Is there any sin in robbing the dead to give to the living! I would not do such a thing for myself if I were starving; no, Heaven forbid! but for my wife and child,—ah! that's quite another matter."

Quieting his conscience, as well as he could, with this opiate, he hurried home to get the necessary implements; but, by the time he reached his own door, his resolution

could, with this opiate, he hurried home to get the necessary implements; but, by the time he reached his own door, his resolution began to waver. The sight, however, of his wife's distress wrought him up again to the sticking place; and having provided himself with a dark lantern, the church keys, and a crow to break open the coffin, he set out for the cathedral. On the way, all manner of strange fancies crossed him; the earth seemed to shake from under him,—it was the totering of his own limbs: a figure seemed to sign him back,—it was the shade thrown from some column, that waved to an fro as the lamp light flickered in the night wind. But still the thought of home drove him on; and even the badness of the weather carried this consolation with it, he was the more likely to find the streets clear, and escape detection. He had now reached the cathedral. For

He had now reached the cathedral. For a moment he paused on the steps, and then, taking heart, but the buge key into the lock. To his fancy, it had never opened with such readiness before. The bolt shot back at the light touch of the key, and he steod alone in the church, trembling from head to foot.—Still it was requisite to close the door behind him, lest its being open should be seen by any one passing by, and give rise to suspicion: and, as he did so, the story came across his mised of a man who had visited a church at midnight to show his courage.—For a sign that he had really been there, he was to stick his knife into a coffic; but, in his hurry and trepidation, be struck it through the skirt of his coat without being aware of it, and, supposing himself held back by some supernatural agency, dropt down dead from terror.

Full of these uppleasant recollections, he

Full of these unpleasant recollections, be tottered up the nave; and, as the light successively flashed upon the sculptured marbles, it seemed to him as if the pale figures frowned ominously upon him. But desperation supplied the place of courage. He kept on his way to the choir,—descended the steps,—passed through the long, narrow passage, with the dead heaped up on either side,—opened Adelaide's chapel, and stood at once before her coffin. There she lay, stiff and pale,—the wreath in her hair, and the jewels on her fingers, gleaming strangely in the dim light of the lantern. He even fancied that he already smelt the pestilential breath of decay, though it was full early for corruption to have begun its work. A sickness seized him at the thought; and he leaned for support against one of the columns, with his eyes fixed on the coffin; when—was it real, or was it illusion!—a change came it real, or was it illusion!—a change came over the face of the dead! He started back; and that change, so indescribable, had passed away in an instant, leaving a darker sha

ed away in an instant, leaving a darker shadow on the features.

"If I had only time, I would rather break open one of the other coffies, and leave the lady Adelaide in quiet. Age has destroyed all that is human in these mummies; they have lost that resemblance to life, which makes the dead so terrible, and I should no makes the dead so terrible, and I should no more mind handling them than so many dry bones. It's all nonsense, though; one is as

harmless as the other, and since the lady Adelaide's house is the easiest for my work, I must e'en set about it."

But the coffin did not offer the facilities be

But the comm did not offer the facilities he reckoned upon with so much certainty.—
The glass-windows were secured inwardly with iron wire leaving no space for the admission of the hand, so that he found hinnelf obliged to break the lid to pieces. a task that, with his imperfect implements, cost both time and labour. As the wood splintered and cracked under the heavy blows of the lines and the old segministic neutral in the lines and the old segministic neutral in the lines and the old segministic neutral in the lines are the self-segment of the lines are the self-segment. that, with his imperient implements, cost both time and labour. As the wood splintered and cracked under the heavy blows of the iron and the cold perspiration poured in streams down his face, the stund assuring him more than all the rest that he was committing ascrillage. Before, it was only the place, with its dark associations, that had terrified him; now he bego to be afraid of himself, and would, without doubt, have given up the business altogener, if the lid had not sudderly flows to pieces. Alarmed at his very success, he stated round, as if expecting to see some one behind, watching his sacrilege, and ready to clutch him; and so strong had been the lilinion, that when he found this was not the case he fell upon his knees before the codin, suclaiming. "Forgive me, dear lady, if I take from you what is of no use to yourself, while a single diamond will make a poor family so happy. It is not for myself—Oh, no—it is for my wife and children."

He thought the dead looked more kindly at him as he spoke thus, and certainly the livid shadow had passed away from her face. Without more delay, he raised the cold hand to draw the rings from its finger; but what was his horror when the dead returned his gras! his hand was clutched, are firmly clutched, though that rigid face and form lay there as fixed and motionless as ever. With a cry of horror he burst away, not retaining so much presence of mind as to think of the light, which he left burning by the coffin.—This, however, was of little consequence; fear can find its way in the dark, and he roushed through the valueled passage, up the steps, through the choir, and would have found his way out, had he not in his rackless burry, forgotten the stone, called the Dewil's Stone, which lies in the middle of the church, when he here he had the cold the persity stone, which lies in the middle of the church.

rushed through the vaulted passage, up the steps, through the choir, and would have found his way out, bad he not in his reckless burry, forgotten the stone, called the Devil's Stone, which lies in the middle of the church, and which, according to the legend, was cast there by the Devil. Thus much is certain, it has fallen from the arch, and they show a hole above through which it is said to have been hurled.

Against this stone the unbucky sexton stumbled, just as the turret-clock struck twelve, and immediately fell to the earth in a deathlike swoon. The cold, however, soon brought him te himself, and on recovering his secara has again fact, singed by severary, and fully convinced that he had so hope of escaping the vengeance of the dead, except by the confession of his orime, and gaining the forgiveness of her family. With this view he hurried across the market-place to the burgomaster's house, where he had to knock long before he could attract as notice.—The whale household lay in a profund sleep, with the exception of the unhappy Adolph, who was now sitting alose on the same sofa where he had so often sat with he Adelaide. Her picture hung on the wall opposite to him, though it might rather he said to feed his grief than to afford him any consolation. And yet, as most would do under such circumstances, be dwelf upon it the more intently even from the pain it gave him, and it was not till the sexton had knocked repeatedly, that he awake from his melanchely dreams. Roused at last he opened the window, and inquired who it was that diaturbed him at such an unseasonable hour! "It is only I, Mr. Burgomaster," was the answer. "And who are you!" again asked Adolph. "Bolt the sexton of St. Peter's, Mr. Burgomaster, and himself opened the door to Bolt.

"What have you to say to me!" he exclaimed. "Not here, Mr. Burgomaster," replied the anxious sexton; "not here; we may be overheard."

Adolph, though wondering at this affectation of mystery, motioned him in and closed the door; when Bolt, throwing himself at his feet

Adolph, though wondering at this anecta-tion of mystery, motioned him in and closed the door; when Bolt, throwing himself at his feet, confessed all that had happened. The anger of Adolph was mixed with compassion at the strange recital; nor could be refuse ution which the poor fellow deemed so essential to his future security from the vengeance of the dead. At the same time he cautioned him to maintain a profound silence on the subject towards every one else, as otherwise the sacrilege might be attended with serious consequences—it profound silence on the subject towards every one else, as otherwise the sacrilege might be attended with serious consequences—it not being likely that the ecclesiastics, to whom the judgment of such matters belonged, would view his fault with equal indulgence. He even resolved to go himself to the church with Bolt, that he might investigate the affair more thoroughly. But to this proposition the sexton gave a prompt and positive denial. "I would rather." he exclaimed, "I would rather be dragged to the scaffold than again disturb the repose of the dead." This declaration, so ill-timed, confounded Adolph. On the one hand, he felt an undefined curiosity to look more narrowly into this mysterious basiness; on the other he could not help feeling compassion for the sexton, who, it was evident, was labouring under the influence of a delusion which he was utterly anable to subside. The neor fellow trembled all over, as if shaken by an ague fit, and painted the situation of his wife and his pressing poverty with such a pale face and such despair in his eyes, that he might himself have passed for a church-yard spectore. The burgomaster again admonished him to be sitent for fear of the consequences and giving him a couple of dellars to relieve his immediate wants, sent the consequences and giving him a couple of dellars to relieve his immediate wants, sent him bome to his wife and family.

Being thus deprived of his most natural ally on this occasion, Adolph summoned an old and confidential servant, of whose secre-cy he could have no doubt. To his question

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of "Do you fear the dead!" Hans stoutly

of "Do you tear the dead?" Hans stoutly replied, "They are not half so dangerous as the living."

"Indeed!" said the Burgomaster. "Do you think, then, that you have course enough to go into the clearch at night!" "In the way of my duty, yes," replied Ham; "not otherwise. It is not right to trifle with halv matter."

the way of my duty, yes," replied Hama; "not otherwise. It is not right to trifle with holy matters."

"Do you believe in ghosts, Hams!" continued Adolph. "Yes Mr. Burgomaster."

"Do you fear them!" "No, Mr. Burgomaster."

"Do you fear them!" "No, Mr. Burgomaster."

"Will you go with me to the cathedral, Hams! I have had a strange dream to-night it seemed to me as if my deceased wife called to me from the steeple-window." "I see how it ss," answered Hams: "the sexton has been with you, and put this whim into your head, Mr. Burgomaster. These grave-diggers are always seeing ghosts."

"Put a light into your lantern," said Adolph, avoiding a direct reply to this observation of the old man. "Be silent and follow me." "If you bid me," said Hans, "I must of course, obey; for you are my magistrate as well as my master."

Herewith he lit the candle in the lantern, and followed his master without further opposition.

Adolph hurried into the church with hasty

and followed his master without further upposition.

Adolph hurried into the church with hasty
steps; but the old man, who weat before to
show the way, delayed him with his reflections, so that their progress was but slow.—
Even at the threshold he stopt, and flung
the light of his lantern upon the gilded rods
over the door, to which it is the custom to
add a fresh one every year, that people may
know how long the reigning elector has lived.

ed.
"That is an excellent custom," said Hans "one has only to count those staves, and one learns immediately how long the gracious elector has governed us simple men."

"Excellent!" replied Adolph; "but go

"Excellent!" replied Adolph; "but go on."

Hans, however, had too long been indulged in his odd wayward habits, to quicken his pace at this admonition. Not a monument would he pass without first stopping to examine it by the lantern light and requesting the Burgomaster to explain its inscription. In short he behaved like a traveller who was taking the opportunity of seeing the curiosities in the cathedral, although he had spent his three-and-sixty years in Cologue, and during that period, had been in the habit of frequenting it almost daily.

Adolph, who well knew that no representations would avail him submitted patiently to the humentro-of his old servant, contenting himself with answering his questions as briefly as possible; and in this way they at last got to the high altar. Here Hans made a sadden stop, and was not to be brought any farther.

"Quick exclaimed the Burgomaster, who

sadden stop, and was not to be brought any farther.

"Quick exclaimed the Burgomaster, who was beginning to lose his patience; for his heart throbbed with expectation.

"Heaven and all good angels defend us!" murmured Hansthrough his chattering teeth, while he in vain felt for his rosary, which yet hupp as much at his girdle.

hung as usual at his girdle.
"What is the matter now?" cried Adolph.
"Do you see who sits there!" replied

"What is the matter now?" cried Adolph.
"Do you see who sits there?" replied Hams.

"Where?" exclaimed his master, "I see nothing; hold up the lantern."
"Heaven shield us?" cried the old man; there sits our deceased lady on the altar, in a long white veil, and drinking out of the sacramental cup?"

With a trembling hand he held up the lantern in the direction to which he pointed. It was indeed as he had said. There she ast with the paleness of death upon her face—her white garments waving heavily in the night wind, that rushes through the aisles of the church, and holding the silver goblet to her lips, with long bony arms wasted by protracted illness. Even Adolph's courage began to waver—'Adelaide," he cried, "I conjure you in the name of the blessed Trinity to answer me—is it thy living self or but thy shadow?'

"Ah," replied a faint voice, "you buried me alive, and, but for this wine I had perished from exhaustion. Come up to me dear Adolph; I am no shadow—but soon shall be with shadows, unless I receive your speedy succour."

with shadows, unless I receive your speedy

"Go not near her!" said Hans: "it is the Evil One, that has assumed the blessed shape

Evil One, that has assumed the blessed shape of my lady to deatroy you."
"Away, old man!" exclaimed Adolph, bursting from the feeble grasp of his servant, and rushing up the steps of the altar.
It was indeed, Adelaide, that he held in

his eager embrace, the warm and living Ad-elaide!—who had been buried for dead in her long trance; and had only escaped from the grave by the sacrilegious daring of The Sexton of Cologne.

-00 WHAT IS LIFE WORTH.

WHAT IS LIFE WORTH.

Over the broad face of the Earth we see the ghastly form of decay, touching the fairest things and the best existences with decline and corruption. The world is but one grand mansoleum, on which a fragile flower may bloom for an hour, and rejoice in the light and the dew, and give up a sweet in the light and the dew, and give up a sweet perfume, and then die away, to be succeeded by others as sweet and as fragile as they. The trees of the forest stand up in their vigor for a few years; the rocks frown at the storms till decay creeps over them all, and then their vigor and strength and beauty are lost; and the mightiest objects in nature fail, like the weakest and tenderest. The bright morning gives way to the storm, and that in turn subsides. The quiet valley and the sleeping hills are rocked by the earthquake and rent by the volcano, but their fury is soon spent, and ashes and desolation alone mark the places where they have rested. It is even so with man. Youth and love-

liness afford no security against the destroy-er. The bud may be blasted, or the bloom-ing flower withered, and infancy and man-hood, innocence and beauty, fall undistin-guished, and almost unwept. Man, too is

taken away in his strength and usefulness—dust to dust, he is barne to the silence of the mansions of death; his place is filled by others, who crowd after, on the highway of life; his memory is soon gathered to the capacious waste of forgutinfless.—The tears that fell over his resting place, dry up with the morning dew, and where is he!

The tears that fell over his resting place, dry up with the morning dew, and where is he!

But even the brief space allotted to any earthly existence is one of mingled joy and sorrow, weal and wo. The tender flower that laughs in the sunshines and bends with extacy to the gentle moving of the soft gale, must shrink from the damps of night and he weighed down beneath the rude storm.—The stout oak must be torn by the blast, and behold its rives branches cast off, at the sport of the gale; and the rocks even singgish though they seem to lie, in changeless apathy grow grey in the wearisome strangle with the tempest, and must swell and shrink in the change of summer and winter, and be rent by the bolt of Heaven, or melted in concealed fires. Rest and case are not allotted to any portion of inanimate nature. Pains and privations and anguish, are the portion of every one of the human family. Even if all cise were well the very uncertainty of all things, is a fruitful source of agony, to one who lives for the world.—There is not at its or a treasure, of whatever force or value in-day, that may not be severed to-morrow, or anatched from our gray. Whenever we look upon what we love, the strongest feature is uncertainty—and what is life worth! If an individual could fix himself in the world, to dwell bere untouched by death or decline, till his soul should wearry, in the imagination of extended time, according to the pressot order of nature, what would his order he worth! He could not behold an object of interest, but it would fade beneath his gaze, as transient as the blush of the rese—he could form no desire, that would not find disappointment, or satiety; his sense would tire with repetition, his shackled faculties would weary in the pursuit of intricate knowledge; and above all, his affections would be constantly agonized with loss upon less, of all, around which they could twine, till he would stand at last alove, the misplaced being of another generation, or another reace, and fall a victim to bitterness or despair.

"When coldness wraps this suffering clay, Ah whither strays th' immortal mind? It cannot die, it cannot stay, But leaves its derkened dost behind.

It cannot die, it cannot stay,
But leares it darkused dest behind.

Above or hope, or haste, or fear,
It dwells, all passionless and pure;
Its age shall be like eartily year.

Its years like ages shall endure.

This is truly the life for which our gratitude is due to God; and what measure of devotion should that be with which we endeavor to make a return for the gift! Sensual and grovelling, we are too much inclined to limit our thoughts of existence to the perishing things around us—which afford the aternest discipline to passion—the elements of knowledge—the first pupilage of life. Creatures, doomed to know ne decay or decline, we should lears to look upon and beyond this scene of frailty and sorrow, to the land of eternity and joy. Then the ills of life will be lest in the overwhelming burst of glory, which we are accustomed to contemplate—its temptations will be feeble against our elevated desires—its changes will pass before us, and upon us for our purification—and instead of murmuring at our existence, as tedious, and at the Creator, as unkind, we shall rejoice, with thanksgiving to Him, who has called us, through a moment of sorrow and uncertainty and frailty, to an eternity of strength and happiness—Galary.

Similies.—A correspondent of the Providence Journal, in an interesting letter describing certain scenes and customs at Calcutta, meations a dance, the accompaniment to which was a trumpet eliciting only one note, and that "like a locust singing in heast lettle, or a souash trumpet, or a frog a brass kettle, or a squash trumpet, or a frog with a sore threat, or any other abomina-tion."

From the London Forget Mc Not for 1829. ERIN MA VOURNEEN.

By T. Moore, Esq.
When the pure soul of honour shall cease to inspire

thee.

And kind hospitality leave thy gay shore,
And the nations that know thee shall cease to admire

thee, Then, Erin ma Vourneen! I'll love thee no more!

When the trumpet of fame shall cease to proclaim thee,
Of heroes the surse, as in ages of yore;
And the surse and the records of grains disclaim
thee,
Then, Eria na Vourseen! I'll love thee no more!

When thy brave sons shall cease to be generous and

witty,
And cease to be luved by the fair they adore,
And thy daughters shall cease to be virtuous and pretty,
Then, Eria ma Vourneen! I'll love thee no more

Music, when soft voices die, Vibrates in the snemory; Odours, when sweet violets sicken, Live within the sense they quicken, Rose leaves, when the rose is dead,
Are heap'd for the beloved's bed;
And so thy thoughts, when thou art gone,
Love itself shall alumber on.—Shelley.

THE CHRONICLE.

CINCINE AT

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1898

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS

The board of Trustees for the Cincis Academy of Pine Arts, have recently published, in pamphiet form, an Appazes, de livered to the members of that institution by the President, John P Foste Esq. alos the attention not only of the members of the Academy, but of all those who feel an interest in the progress of the Arts and the advancement of our city. It is a sensible exposition of the expediency and the importance of adding an Academ of the Pine Arts, to the existing institutions of Cincinnati. The influence of the cultivation of the Fine Arts upon the morals and taste of society, upon the wealth and the reputation of the city, is clearly and forcibly strated.

air the usual arts, is certainly erroneous, and be-trays we want of redictions must their earliest and most in vertant benderey. A knowledge and feeling of what constitutes beauty in any work of man is necessary in order that it be amine posited in re-spect to its utility. Thus when a heautiful piace of machinery is preferred: a greatly calcanced note. spect to do utility. Thus when a besurful place of machinery is preferred. It a greatly calcaned price it is not merely because its beneaty is pleasing to the syr, but because experience has shown that the critism who renders his work externally beautiful, has

and it mentiole in every propert.

In said by some that it is yet too soon to think of
except the negled arts, in this Western Country
at all consideration of the Fine Arts should be relates, from the want of their most efficient number; declining it utility, decaying by digrees and failty becoming extinct. Where the Fine Arts are encouraged, artinans of every description, as well as artinate, will constantly improve to skill; where they are neglected, the pulse of success is by such neglect beful comes more furthern stream. For the principal object and end of their excouragement in the curb, is not twerely to create Passiers. Sculptors and Architects for the noise purpose of miscissing to our lextury and vanity, but for the purpose of incorring and diffusing smoong on generally, a correct taste—such as shall enable us, by an accurate perception of the most suitable and proper construction of every thing for the uses to which it is designed, to exercise a judicious economy, and not waste our cases, one labours and our wealth upon things dis-

As the Address will be generally circulated through the city, we shall make but one

"For the tendency of the Fine Arts, is ever to awa-m and cherish those feelings and maximents, which "For the trademy of the Fries Arts, is were in we-ken and cherist those feelings and sentiments, which peculiarly sintinguish the intellectual being; which perfect all the conveniences, as well as embelfold all the laturies of life, and which mark most distinctly the progress and state of civilization. They are rist merely the peod, betton important part of the cusaes of public prosperity; and where they are neglected, of oublic prosperity; and where they are neglected, riches will selform or sevent increase. The hoppings of any people. If we calsed theurically for their power to preserve the fishbares and constituting of those power to preserve the fishbares and constituting of those power to the from the ties of affection and friendship; for their power to make permanent to the eyes well as to the imagination, those historic deeds which are the noncres of a sation's tortice and glory; or their ability to give life and being, "a local habitation and a name," d. I say, we valued t. em for those powers alone, they are for these sufficiently valuable to authorize and reward-our efforts in their behalf. But neither these, nor the reasons before adduced, are all

In calling the attention of the public to this embryo institution, we are gratified in being enabled to state that the act of Incorporation granted by the Legislature is lib eral, and that the individuals who have already enrolled themselves as members of it, are among the prudent, public spirited o the citizens,-a large proportion of them being composed of those who belong to the mechanical professions. It is important that a suitable building should be immediately procured. To effect this object the Board of Trustees are about to make an effort, and it is to be hoped that a prompt and tiberal spirit, may ap its controll, the necessary funds for enabling them to open the Academy.

Closely associated, indeed constituting a department of this Academy is the forma tion of a MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.

In this association there is much propriety, as well as value, particularly, to those of our citizens devoted to the mechanical professions. The knowledge proposed to be imparted in this department is of obvious utility to the handicraftsmen. The scientific mechanic, independent of the pleasure arising from the comprehension of the princaples of his profession has clearly an advantage over him who is not: To this latter class, the opportunity of making proper experiments is almost denied, and their discoveries and improvements, if any be achieved, are the result of chance. The most important discoveries of modern times, so far from being the effect of accident, or having been made by untaught mechanics, have principally made by scientific men, whose experiments were corducted with a direct reference to the important results which rewarded their labours.

The improvement of the Steam-engine by Watterstrain from the most learned investigation of mathematical, mechanical, and chemical truths. Are. ematical, mechanical, and chemical truths. Are mright devoted manyy ears, fre at the least, to his in.

existion of Spinning jenuies, and he was a man pet-sicily sourcement in every thing that relates to the consistencion of machinery; the had similarly examin-al it, and have the effect of each part, though he had not received any thing like a scientific education. If the had, we should in all probability have been in-dicted to him for actematic sintroverses as well as practical improvements. This most hepatical and useful invasion of late times, the followy-hamp, was the reward of a series of philosoghical experiments much by one throughly skilled in every branch of channical science. The new procum of refusing so-gut, by which more modern has been intered in alterimuch my one thoroughly skilled in every breach of classical science. The new process of refining so-gur, by which more modery has been made in a short-or theo, and with fem risk part trouble, than was ev-er perhaps golonic from antimention, was discovered by a most accountlyshed chemist, a and was the fruit of a large course of securiously. by a most accomplished chouses," and was the free of a long course of experiments, in the pringress of which, known philosophical principles were constantly applied, and one or two new principles secritarily applied, and one or two new principles secritarily applied, and one is to say thing to do with discovery, surely it is worth the whole of those who are constantly working in particular employments to obtain the knowledge required, because their chances are greater than other propie's of so analyzing that knowledge room new and we analyzing that knowledge pour new and we id treas that is wanting, or what is assessed making the mand they have a better chance of making the mand they have a better chance of making the mannerment. In a week, to use a common expression, they are in the way of good lack; and if they possess the requisite information, they can take at vantage of it when it comes to them.

Lib. Use, Kavulledge.

there is another advantage in favor of the learned mechanic. We refer to the intellectual enjoyments that flow from a proper knowledge of matters of science. We are all more or less pleased with knowing the gent than others, and of imparting to at knowledge of our superior atta No small portion of our reading is about matters unconnected with the bu our lives, and is indulged in, solely for mo mentary gratification. Now if by a proper course of education and discipline, we can produce the same excitation, and come quently the same delight, by contemplating matters of fact and of practical utility, that is derived from drawing upon the imagination, and living, as it were, in the regio remance, no one will doubt that it is both rational and binding upon us to do so. The proposition that there is a positive pleasure in learning that of which we were ignorant

proposition that there is a positive pressure in learning that of which we were ignorant before, needs no fitostration:

"This pleasure is greatly increased when the information is such as exciten our surpruse, wonder, or admiration. Most persons who take delight in reading tales of ghosts, which they know to be false, and ised all the while to be silly in the extreme are merely gradified, or rather occupied, with the strong smotions of horror excited by the momentary belief, for it can only hart an instant. Such reading in a degrading work of previous time, and has even a ball-official ground the feelings and the judgment. But true stories of horrid crimes, as murders, and pittable misfortunes, as shipwrecks, are not much more instructive. It may be better to read these than to sit yawning and idle—much better than to sit drawing or graing, which, when carried to the last excess, are crimes in themselves, and the frustful params of many more. But this is nearly as much as can be add for such vain and supposfable reading. If it be a pleasure to gratify curiosity, to know what we were ignorant of, to have our feeling of wonder called firth, how pure a delight of this very kind does Natural Science hold out to its students? Racollect some of the extraordinary discoveries of Metolascial Philosophy. How wonderful are the laws that regulate the best of the such surposition of the such as a possible that the motions of fiscial? Is there any thing in all the leftle books of tales and horrors more truly associated the fiscial surface and the surfaced way, produce an irresulable force? What can be more strongs, than that as come weight should be haisone hundreds of nounds, by the intervention of a few bars of this imm? Observe the extraordinary struths which Optical Science discloses. Can now thing surprise us not behind in its wonders. That the diamond should be made of the same material with coal: that waiter should be chiedy composed in a minfammable unbatance should in its wonders. That the diamond should be made of ensigned to reflect. And yet these are triling when compared to the predigies which Astronomy overs to our view: the effortuness wasses of the hearenly bedies; their insuenas distances; their countless numbers, and their motions, whose emaileds mocks the uttermest efforts of the imagination.

List Uss. Knowledge.

These are inducements for the study of

the sciences that are not confined to those who are professionally connected with them, but they appeal to every class of individuals who have the capacity and taste for intellect. cal enjoyments. Mechanical men may be both profited and amused by the study of the sciences, and those who have not such practical business associations, may make them subservient to their highest mental pleasures.

Every effort for the dissemination of knowledge of mechanics and mechanical philosophy should be joyously hailed, as an ce of a state of society advancing in knowledge and refinement; and calculated to promote in an eminent degree our physical welfare and intellectual delights.

The Cineinnati Academy of Fine Arts, embracing as it will at no distant day, a mechanics institute, has strong and peculiar claims for general patronage from the citizens of this city.

*Edward Howard, brother of the Duke of Nor-

EDUCATION.

The importance of a proper system of edu-cation, is such, as to render every effort for its improvement an object of commendation. An increasing interest, is beginning to pervade the country on this s. bject: A spirit of enquiry and research is affont which cannot but result in great good to the cause. Much, it is true, has been done in this department within the present century, but much more yet remains to be accomplished. The improvements in the modes of instruction seem not to correspond fully with the age, nor to keep pace with the progress of many of the other departments of human knowledge.

It has been suggested in the American Journal of Education, a valuable monthly periodi cal of Boston, that the teachers in the different cities of the Union should form Societies for the purpose of introducing concert and Societies much goe, might be expected to result. It has been suggested to so that such an association is about to be formed in Cincin-

erated in purp, under the beads of instruction,—infant selects, physical education, the maniforial system, the pare the kind and character of school backs, &c.

On these subjects there seems to be no very general understanding even among those de ted to the duties of teachers.

An interchange of epinions, and a concen exert a most favorable influence upon the amoriations would benefit themselves, while elevating the character of the prowhich they beloag, and confer upon struducing more practical and efficient sys terms of instruction, substantial benefits

The prejudices that now exist among teach. ers pursuing different modes of instruction would be broken down, and a new interest

etion, or if presmary, the publi al manner, the attention of any society works in this department are, it is true, nous, but many of them are radically defec tive, and but a few suppily adapted to the end view. A class of school books, in the arand experience of the profession, had been to bear, could not fail to les or of the teacher, and contribute to the more rapid and substratial improvement of the pupil.

-00 GYMNASIA.

In several of the Eastern cities the subject of gymnastic exercises is attracting that degree of attention which its importance de-mands. There is no part of the education of the fing generation in our cities, so me as that embraced in this department The present mode of raining boys, is calcula-ted and indeed has already given us a race of sickly and affeminate young men. Weak constitutions, delicate frames, and feeble mi are among the baneful consequences of the prevailing system. Vigorous athletic exercisee, such as properly balong to the Gymna-sium, are emineutly qualified for the promotion of health, obserfulness and vigor of mind: They promote the circulation of the blood, expand and invigorate the frame, and induce a healthful tone throughout both the mental and physical systems. It is unnecessary, however, to dwell upon their important object in touching upon the subject, is to suggest to some of our enterprizing teachers o youth, the expediency of connecting with their school if this city a gymnasium. Such a course is new common in some of the Eastern States, and it is not to be doubted, that a school thus provided, in this city, would im mediately take precedence of all others. The expense of such an establishment must be insiderable, and in a pecuniary point of view would som be more than met by creased patrenage that would follow. In addition to this, the teacher would have the sat isfaction of perceiving that the progress of the pupile committed to his charge, would be more rapid and substantial than in other We make these suggestions to the respectable gestlemen of the city, who are engaged in the laborious and highly important task of directing and improving the m our youth. We are persua ded it is a subject worthy of an early and attentive consid

Dr. Macain, in his Anatomy of Dronk-ards, has given a scientific classification of this very interesting race of gentlemen, which may perhaps tend to their amusement and perchance, be of some service to the Temperate society in enabling them, when they catch a genuine toper, to determine to what class he belongs, and consequently to adopt the proper remedy, for ensuring his

speedy recovery.

1. The nersons Drunkard. This is generally a very harmless and a very tiresome personage, of a weak mind and feeble constitution. He is seither boisterous nor witty, but without being roused by liquor to any enthusiasm, he is exceedingly garrulous an fond of prosing tales.

2. The suriy Drunkards. These are not made merry by intexcattion, but morese and discontented. They are prose to take offence, are suspicious and mischievous, reviving any old quarrels that they may have had, are quarrelsome in the extreme. They are very unpopular members of the drinking

3. Choleric Drunkards. These are dis tinguished by their uncommon testiness of disposition, being quick, irritable and impatient, but notwithstanding are good at heart and when in humor are agreeable and generons. They pass rapidly from one extreme of temper to another. Welshmen and highland Lairds generally possess this temper-

4. Melancholy Drunkards. Melancholy in drunkensess, sometimes arises from tem-perament but often from habitual intuacation. Some men who are melancholy by nature, are filled with mirth when they have drunk to a certain extent. When in this condition they are at peace with themselves and all mankind. Pleasure fatts in showers of fragrance upon their souls. Of this class Robert Burns was an example.

5. Phlegmatic Drunkards. Persons of this temperament are never roused to mirth | in the senate, by adding another half a mill-

en operation in tife great cause. From fuch | with blood in their veins as sluggish as the river Jordan, and energies as stagnant as the Dead sea. They are a negative class of beings, upon whose mental faculties liquor produces no effect.

6. Sanguineous Drunkards. Upon this class the bottle produces intense excitement. They have usually a ruddy complexion, thick neck, strong muscular fibre and mediocre intellects. They are prone to combativenes and sensuality. Like Irish women, they will fight for their friends or against them as occasion may require. Duripe a fit of intoxication they are perfectly obstreperous; with such, eating and drinking are the grand ends of life. sparkle at the sight of wine and they would scent out a banquet in Siberia. When intoxicated their passions are highly excited, intense and unquenchable.

This scientific classification will enable the lovers of 'hard drink' to discover what manner of men they are when 'half seas We trust, however, that the picture over." is not so pleasant as to increase the number of those, whose delights and enjoyments flow only from the bottle. The city council are likely, in their generous spirit of liceming dram shops, to keep the managers of the Temperate society very busy for some time to come, and we should not, therefore, feel willing to add to the arduous labours of that praise-worthy institution

PRENCH POLICE,

The attention paid in France to healthand public safety is worthy of being followed. In Paris, for instance, there are regular inspectors whose duty it is to go systematically through the city, and whenever the state of a building is such as to render it unsafe it is pulled down. This care is ex tended to forges, furnaces, steam engines, manufactories which emit offensive odours. &c. &c. Steam Engines are not permitted to be used in towns, unless surrou wall four feet thick. The boiler must also be provided with a metalic plate, fusible at a small degree above the working power, so that if the safety valve should not act, the plate may melt, and the superabundant steam If an individulal be maimed or killed, by

being run over, the owner of the horse or carriage is compelled to grant an indemnity to the sufferer, or a pension to the parents, widow or children of the deceased.

The French law wisely considers, that an accident is the consequence of carelesaness, and it is punished as such.

INTEMPERANCE. Public attention is invited to the Constitution and accompanying Report of the CINCINNATI SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION day's paper. The evil intended to be conn teracted by instituting this Society, is one of fearful and increasing magnitude, urgently claiming the serious consideration of the legislator and the philanthropist. If any thing effectual can be done to arrest this curse of society, it is, we think, to be acca olished by creating against it a strong morel influence, through the intervention ofL associations as that recently formed ill thus city.

The "First Annual Report of the American Temperance Society" presents some facts on this subject worthy of notice:

It appears that about forty millions of foliars are annually expended in this country in the purchase of liquors:

Out of ten hundred and sixty one criminal prosecutions in the Court of Sessions for the city of New York, in 1820 more than eight hundred of them were connected with drunkenness:

About one ninth of the foreign Commerce of the country is engaged in the importation of spirituous liquors, or the materials from which they are made:

There are eleven hundred and twenty nine distilleries in the state of New-York: On an average a much larger proportion of persons are cured of insunity and the

plague, than are rescued from drunken-To these it may be added that in Cincipnati there are about one hundred and fifty

licensed dram shops: That these establishments are all in a prosperous condition: And that, from the best observations that have been made, at least four fifths of all the criminals arraigned in our Courts, are persons of intemperate habits in drinking.

With such facts as these before us, no arguments are necessary to recommend the Temperate Society to the countenance and active support of the community.

Mr. Watts, late charge to Colombia, has been nominated by the Executive, Secretary of Legation to Petersburg.

Mr. Tayloe, son of the late Colonel Tayloe of Washington, has been nominated Secretary of Legation to Colombia.

These nominations, together with those of General Harrison, General Macomb, General Porter and Mr. Secretary Barbour, as mentioned in our last, have all been confirmed by the Senate.

The bill increasing the pay of the medical staff of the navy, also the bill granting ten dollars additional compensation to the Lieutenants of the navy have become laws.

The bill granting half a million of acres of land to aid the state of Ohio in extending the Miami Canal to the Lake, was amended They are dull and spiritless, | ion of acres, for the purpose of liquidating a part of the debt incurred by the Otio in cutting her canals. In the the bill has become a law.

THE BLACK BOOK.

This long looked for work, from of Mrs. Royall, is published. Rer. and loving cousin, Maj. Noah, is an with it, and urgently recommend that of "flash, frolic and fun," to less to a purchasing a copy. The Major bear John Neal's suggestion, of her being in female attire, is correct. He po ces her "a little, old woman, with the tongue, a quick eye, and a sharp se like Amadis of Gaul, stands up forig rogative, and hews down before berg ses and distinctions, -congresses, ministers, clerks, and clergy."

Two or three short extracts silthe reader an idea of the character a work. Of Pinbey Thompson, a loss of Washington, she says:

"After waiting for some time, an middle height,—shape resembling as paddy, with cheeks puffed out, as if a wind in his mouth, with two little pinking black eyes, and an arrogate tenance of ineffable acorn, combine portrait of the best bookseller is We too."

Of Mr. Rush, Secretary of the Inshe says "be is not only one of the respectable men in the Union, but on the most noble looking men of the ign may, with propriety, be called to d of the age."
Mr. Southard, of the Navy, he

"Mr. Southard, of the Navy, he be greatly overrated he is altogether a mono man, without any of the things ties of his neighbor, Mr. Rush he never set the Potomac on fire."

General Houston of Tennessee "and in whatever point he may be viewed, he er as to size, mind or cloquence, has close mind, stored with the richet them his voice like thunder; when is delta, makes the hall of Congress ring; addit mighty torrest, bears down all at ton."

Politicians, booksellers, critici mie erally the would-be great met of the are hit off either in terms of adulation vindictiveness, according as they lave polite or uncourteous to her ladying a Walsh, says Mr. Royall, "isolds will hare and runs with the hound," and is very raw appearance." He refused to to ber. The rude sketches of the Black le

will no doubt be generally read. Such sip has irresistible charms.

The "Life and Writings of Thomas ferson" is about to be published by subs tion. The work will "be elegantly pri on beautiful paper, and ornamented the best engraved likeness of the art and a fac simile of the original deaft of Declaration of Independence, with t amendments and additions of the Come in the hand writings of each,—to be prised in 4 vols. 8vo. of about 500 pages of -price \$10, in boards."

A small volume has been insued at Box entitled "Junius unmasked, or Lord Geo Sackville proved to be Junius." The vestigation is said to be "ingenius, plant

A third volume of Baron Cuviers Ela Historiques has been published.

A new edition, one volume, large que form, of Sir Walter Scotts' Life of No

leon has been published in France. Maj. Laing and Capt. Clapperton i enterprising travellers, have both bees saminated in the interior of Africa.

To the Editor of the Chronicle.

Str.,—I have read with deep sympathy regret, the account of the terrible dust that recently occurred on the steams Car of Commerc, as described in your pa

of the 24th inst.

I agree with you, that most of the ensions, which have taken place on the waters rivers, may be attributed either to us educes, imprudence, or carelesses, his assert that any regulations can be adopt to prevent their happening under all circles stances is carrying the matter too far Sunknown flaw may exist in metal, was may produce it; some singular combinate. would be impossible anticipate; to punish those cases w stances would be cruel regard to circum unjust: yet I believe that is most cases have occurred, the engineer (and when he also ought to be arraigned, tried

ished.

Let every case be tried upon its off its, and guilt punished without lister what is termed mercy towards the True mercy would cobsist in making ples, which would deter others from the ton destruction of lives. The time of the contract of the cont state laws have cognisance of this of and these ought to be immediately promptly enforced.

Further legislative enactment ject, may be essential. State Leg bowever, can do but little; were State Legs take it up, as the provisions of a would in all probability clash with er: Boats would be continually pas one jurisdiction to another; her security could not be obtained. belongs exclusively to congress to commerce." It would, perhaps, be such that body, by special act, to extend the atime law to all the western waters, with s provisions in relation to ste igation, such as, that engines she ed under powers pressure, by aviga That the weight and of engineers: the safety valve should be conspic marked, so that every passenger con-for himself, that no additional force er applied, over that authorized by board: That all engineers ular apprenticeship, undergo and be duly licensed after tak and be duly licensed after taking a solit oath, "not to place in jeopardy the life it ny man, by permitting a greater pres steam to be used in any engine under

an that s rd of E e we are measure naturely a the mea by associal arrest the lust we comprise of a solution, or ignorate and we not inaracters a whom we as a tocommuthose who those on laced, where high stille on the against the evinced the lives of Mi. "for rs and r

Let that disposition which is the d danger, to the SAF of baving om Orleans ours!" Let mounced sal epicuously leceived in y are neithed nor intemply certifical ng in Cin o managers
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ns of our con 94, 28. Beer is bottle it is never goo it is never goo y-perfectly d us discussi perious discussion apers whether votes. The corresponding of amount of dately terminated the costs \$30 Treasury of March 1997 Property of Treasury of M r a loan of \$2 per cent. and

ladies in Boste r the Greeks, sen invested in appropriated aleyan Missi Jamaica. It n Jamaica. It ies are employ nt parts of the Methodists in or court of Joi

,and costs of st steam-engine principle, con per hour. On dence and anot out half a milli-rted yearly into ship Jefferson e last week, fro emigrants, mer appearance a our count and our count cre are thirty li m—four years a Monday morni in the port of l lf-mast, as a ma ted on their co 'Amiff Bill.

officer who w some time na, in pursu m, in 1825; ha m. Eight or inters who rel red they are

KITTY WHITE te, a pupil to instructed by to perform Syl perly, he told in therefore require, and greater 's said Miss Whi ther, who was ighter's ignorate "Oh what an in

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an that sanctioned by a duly au-loard of Engineers."
ile we are attempting to bring a-measures by loss, hundreds of us ematurely blown to eternity. Can a the mean time, be done by indiin the mean time, be done by indi-y associations! or by some other arrest this deplorable state of ac-ust we continue to submit our lives price of a passionate, wicked, in-, or ignorant engineer, on whom restraint, but the risque of his own as we not inquire into, and investi-haracters and qualifications of these whom we are to rely for so much! at communicate to the public, the those who are meritorious in their I those on whom perfect reliance acad, which will enable them to he high standing they so well de-ille on the other hand, we caution against those persons who, at any

sile on the other hand, we caution against those persons who, at any e evinced a disposition to place in the lives of their fellow mortals.

association be immediately formed mati, "for the purpose of protecting property from steam-boat explotet it commence with the ateam are and merchants of that place, and from thence to every part of the Let that driving, hurrying merdisposition, which, prevades societhich is the original cause of this d danger, be diverted from the the SAFETY of stram-boat, and

d danger, be diverted from the to the SAPETY of steam-boats, and il be accomplished.
If of having it said, "My boat made om Orleans to Louisville in 7 days ours!" Let it be said, "My boat has nounced safe by a committee of enginal it is capable of carrying double mused; the safety vaive and lever spicuously marked, so that no one deceived in the force made use of seers are experienced and attended. deceived in the force made use of; neers are experienced and attenty are neither venturous, passionate, the intemperate; all of which will by certificates of gentlemen of the ding in Cincinnati, who have been as managers of a society, organised y for the purpose of guarding against oat explosions."

The articles of association be very tall arrangements, as to the means lang the object of the society, be left anagers, let every member promise numicate to the managers, all inwhich may come to his knowledge,

municate to the managars, all inwhich may come to his knowledge,
lives of men being wantonly endanasteam-boats; let access to memberopen to all, tet the laborer by approthe earnings of a day, become a
reall upon all the towns and adjanighborhoods to join the association;
t, interest every man you can, to dieattention of the community from the
to the SAFETY of Steam Boats; and
can be, will have been, accomplished,
ut an acquiescence in this, laws will
but little avail. Does it require a
r instance than that of the Car of
erce, to arouse the feelings! Does erce, to arouse the feelings! Does be ground for the remedy! That rem

SUMMARY.

SUMMARY.

report that the Wilmington and ywine Bank has stopped payment, apto be unfounded.

wealthy house of Baring and Co. in an, have obtained a grant of land in a jarge as the State of Virginia, and now a strong company exploring the try.

ry.
Greek committee of New York ac-ledge further donations from various as of our country to the amount of 94, 28.

Beer is bottled when the bottles are it is never good. The bottles ought to y-perfectly dry-and the corks good. urious discussion has arisen in the Bosapers whether lithographic wotes, are votes. The constitution of Massachu-

votes. The constitution of Massachu-prescribes written votes.

amount of danages recovered in five ately terminated at Newport, was \$54 and the costs \$307 73.

Treasury of Maryland has issued propo-a loan of \$25,000, to bear an interest per sent, and to be irredeemable for fifty

ladies in Boston have collected 3472 dol-it the Greeks. Of this sam 1019 dollars been invested in clothes, and the residue is appropriated to the purchase of provi-

Vesleyan Missionary Meeting was lately a Jamaica. It was stated that 500 Missies are employed by the Methodists in at parts of the world—and that there are D Methodists in Jamaica. It were three cases of slander before the or court of Jenes county, Georgia, last. In the first the jury gave a verdict of Jand costs of suit for the plaintiff. In the did the verdict was \$2000 and costs of suit. It steam-engine constructed on the Wadsprinciple, consumes less that I feet of per hour. One of them is in operation in desce and another in Merrimack.

t half a million gallons of mola d yearly into Rhode Island. ted yearly into Rhode Island.

ship Jefferson, Cornick, arrived at Balle hat week, from Havre, brought out 174 emigrants, men, women, and children.—
appearance and deportment, it is said, serrance that they will benefit both themand our country, by the change.

ere are thirty lines of stages running out of me, four rear any there were five.

Monday morning, the colors of the ship-in the port of New York, were displayed

mast, as a mark of regret for the injuritheir commerce by the passage of ARIFF BILL.

officer who was despatched from Philate officer who was despatched from Phila-hia, some time since, to Mississipal and minna, in rursu to f some colored children were kidnapped in that city, by one Joseph son, in 1825; has lately returned with two hem. Eight or ten remain in the hands of planters who refuse to give them up; and feared they are doomed to perpetual slave-

ITTY WHITE'S PARENTHESIS,-Kitty e, a pupil to old Rich, the comedian instructed by O'Brian, of Drury-lane to perform Sylvia, in "The Recruiting er." The lady reciting a passage imperly, he told her it was a parenthesis, therefore required a different tone of cand greater volubility. "A parenthesis and greater volubility. "A parenthesis and Miss White, "What's that?" Her ther, who was present, blushing for her litter?" shing for her er's ignorance immediately exclaim-Oh what an infernal limb of an actress you make! not to know the meaning of ntice and that it is the plural number of From Salathiel; a Story, of the Past, the Present, and the future. 3 vols. post 800. London, 1828.

London, 1828.

A Theatre destroyed at Rome by fire, may be just now, an appropriate extract.

"Rome was an ocean of flame. Height and depth were covered with red surges, that rolted before the blast like an endiess that rolled before the blast like an endiess tide. The billows burst up the sides of the hills, which they turned into instant volcances, exploding volumes of smoke and fire; then plunged into the depths in a hundred glowing cataracis, then climbed and consumed again. The distant sounds of the city in her convulsions went to the soul. The air was filled with the steady roar of the advancing flame, the crash of falling houses, and the hideous outery of the myriads flying through the streets, or surrounded and perishing in the configration. * All was clamor, volcent struggie, and helpless death.

"The fire had originally broken out upon the Palatine, and hot smokes that wrapped and half blinded us, hung thick as night upon the wrecks of pavilions and palaces; but the desterity and knowledge of my inexplicable guide carried us on. It was in vain that I insisted upon knowing the purpose of this terrible traverse. He pressed his hand on his heart in reassurance of his fidelity, and still spurred on. We now passed ouder the shade of an immerse range of forly buildings, whose gloomy and solid strength seemed to bid defiance to change and time. A sudden yell appalled use. A ring of fire swept round its summit; burning cordage, sheets of canvass, and a shower of all things combustible, flew into the air above our heads. An uproar followed, unlike all that I had ever heard, a hideus mixture of howls, shrieks and groons. The flames rolled down the narrow street before us, and made the passage next to impossible. While we hesitated, a huge fragment of the building heaved, as if in an earthquake, and fortunately for us fell inwards. The whole acience of terror was then open. The great amphitheatre of Statilius Taurus had caught fire; the stage, with its inflammable furniture, was intensely blazing below. The flames were wheeling up, circle above circle, through the seventy thousand seats that rose from the ground to the roof. I stood in unspeakable awe and wonder on the side of this colossal cavern, this mighty temple of the city of fire. At length a descending blast cleared away the smoke that covered the areas. The cause of those horrid cries was now visible. The wild heasts kept for the games had broke from their dens. Maddened by affright and pain, lions, tigers, panthers, wolves, whole herds of the monaters of India and Africa, were enclosed in an impassable harrier of fire. They bounded, they fought, they screamed, they tore, they ran hop-king round and round the circle, they make desperate leaps upwards through the blaze; they were flung back, and felt only to fasten fangs in each other, and with their parc first sound that I had heard him utter. He pointed to the opposite side of the ampitheatre. There indeed sat an object of melancholy interest; a man who had either been unable to escape, or had determined to die. Escape was now impossible. He sat in desperate calmness on his funeral pile. He was a gigantic Ethiopian slave, entirely naked. He had chosen his place, as if in mockery, on the Imperial throne; the fire was above him and around him: and under this tremendous canopy he gazed, without the movement of a muscle, on the combat of the wild beasts below: a solitary sovereign, with the whole tremendous game played for himself, and inaccessible to the power of man."

On Thursday last, Mr. Charles Foster, of the firm of Bradbury & Fosters, to Miss Rachel Barker.

In Campbell co. Ky. on the 3d instant Mr. John Green to Miss Margaret Foulk.—Same day, Mr. Francis O. D'-Coursey to Miss Many Ann Horne.

At Chillicothe, Ohio, Mr. John H. KEN

At Kooxville, Tenn. Andrew M'Millan Esq. to Miss Mary Littleford.

In Scott co. Ky. Mr. WM. G. CRAIG to

Miss Suggett.
At Moorsville Ind. Mr. Samuel Moore to

At Moorsville Ind. Mr. SANCEL MOORE to Miss Eliza Worthington. At Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. Jane-way, Frank W. Lathrop Esq. of Connect-icut, to Miss Elizabeth Macalister of the former place.

DIED.

At Columbus, Ohio, Mr. John Grenning.

At Columbus, Ohio, Mr. John Grenning.

—Mrs. Harriet Lawson.
At Knoxville. Tenn. Mrs. Mary L. Swan, daughter of Hugh L. White Esq.
At Huntsville, Ala. Mr. Francis C. Lewis.

—Mrs. Mary Urquhart.
In this city on Sunday last, Mrs. Rebecca West, consort of the Rev. Samuel West.
At the Walnut Hills, Warren, Miss. Mr. James Swing of this city.

James Swing of this city.

Interments in this city, for the week ending on Wednesday last, 17.

At Washgton, Ky. Dr. Basil Duke, jan old and respectable practitioner of that

OFFICERS FOR 1828-9

OFFICERS FOR 1828—9.

At the annual meeting of the first District Medical Society, held in the Library Room of the Medical College on the 27th ultimo, the following members were elected officers for the ensuing year, viz.—
Doctor E. H. Pierson, President.
Doctor Truman Bishop, vice President.
Doctor James M. Mason, Recording Secretary.

Doctor Vincent C. Marshall, Corres. Do. Doctor Melancthon Rogers, Treasurer. Doctor J. E. Bush, Librarian. Doctors Whitman, Mulford, and Bush, Li-

Doctors Bishop, Wooley, Marshall ,Brew-, and Doane, Censors.

Doctor John E. Bush, Delegate to Colum-

Doctor A. B. Cleaveland, Orator.

There are about forty vessels now build-ing in the town of Essex, Ms. A number have also been launched this season.

CINCINNATI PRICES CURRENT.

rected Weekly by Allison Owen, Wholcosle Grocer, No. 4, Commercial How.

Corrected Weekly by Allsson Owen, Whalesole
Grocer, No. 4, Commercial Rose.

We have no important alterations to make in sur
Price Current this week,—Sugars continue scance.
None of consequence have arrived. It is not public
than will surrive, as the article in scancers. New of Celeans and on the planatation. Holdens in our name
text are firm at the prices we have quoted.
Coffice is also scarce, particularly of good quality,
but few small tots have arrived since our last, price,
of this article will in all probability advance soos.
But one arrival of cotton has taken place the but
week. There is now mose in market we consequence
and the article is in great demand.
Flour and Whiskey are in demand at our quotations, very few lots have come into smrket the last
week, particularly of the latter, and our quotations
could be readily procurred for them.
Tebacco, manufactured, is extremely dull and large
supply in market.
Fish, Mackerel, of good quality and brand of 1627
are in demand, and a fair stock in market particularly
of No. 1.—No. 2, 2, 3 are somewhat scarce.

Nails are scarce and in much demand. We understand none of consequence can be had at Fittburgh.
Some few lots of Boston Naile have been received
since our last, and holders are firm at our quotations.
The Ohio river is now as high as it has been on
the average for the last 6 or 7 months. Bosts of the
largest class pass the falls without any difficulty. It
is however at present on the declase.
Letters from New Orleans since our last, state, that
the demand in that market continues great for Coffee
and Sugar; best Havanna, green Coffee is held at 16
1-2 to 16, holding 125 cents per babel, slow sule.
CASTOR BEANS—nomines; 1,00,
CIDER—Bill, good, 43 60, scarce.
CASTINGS—800 00, ton and handage, retail 3 1-2
cts, per lb.
COFFEE—Havans, green, first quality 16 to 17,
Fair 16; St. Domingo, 15.

cts.per lb. COFFEE—Havans, green, first quality 16 to 17, Fair 16; St. Domiugo, 15. COTTON—9 cts. 2d quality, 3 to 8 b-2; none in

market.
COPPERAS—Steubenville, 4 cents per fb. in bbls
4 1-2 in kegs; English, 4 a 5.
CANDLES—Sperm per quantity 33 to 25, otherwise 37 1-2 to 40; mould 12 1-2 dipt 10.
CHOCOLATE—No. 1—13 to 20 cts. slow sales.
CIGARS—American common 75 to 100 per thouand.

COTTON YARN—Amorted numbers 26 to 28

sand.
COTTON YARN—Assorted numbers 26 to 28 plenty and dull.
CORDAGE—11 to 12 1-2 cts. per 1b: Bed Cords list use 30, 21 2 50, 3d. 1 75, Trot Lines, 400 Plough Lines 37 1-2, Sacking Lacings 490, Glothes Lines 2 50. DOMESTIC GOODS—Prints, blue, 16. a 22, finery, 20 a 25; Shirtings 3-4 brown, 10 a 12, 7-8, doi:12.1-2 a 14; Sheetings, 4-4 brown, 13 1-2 a 17-9-8, 20 a 25; Indigo Plaids, 10 a 141-12; Sattinets, 45 a 90; Indigo Plaids, 10 a 141-12; Sattinets, 45 a 90; Indigo Plaids, 10 a 141-12; Sattinets, 45 a 90; Indigo Plaids, 10 a 141-12; Sattinets, 45 a 90; Indigo Plaids, 10 a 141-12; Sattinets, 45 a 90; Indigo Plaids, 10 a 141-12; Sattinets, 45 a 90; Indigo Plaids, 10 a 141-12; Sattinets, 45 a 90; Indigo Plaids, 10 a 141-12; Sattinets, 45 a 90; Indigo Plaids, 10 a 141-12; Sattinets, 15 a 90; Indigo Plaids, 10 a 141-12; Sattinets, 15 a 90; Indigo Plaids, 10 a 141-12; Sattinets, 10 a 90; Indigo Plaids, 10 a 141-12; Sattinets, 10 a 90; Indigo Plaids, 10 a 141-12; Sattinets, 10 a 90; Indigo Plaids, 10 a 141-12; Sattinets, 10 a 90; Indigo Plaids, 10 a 141-12; Sattinets, 10 a 90; Indigo Plaids, 10 a 141-12; Sattinets, 10 a 90; Indigo Plaids, 10 a 141-12; Sattinets, 10 a 90; Indigo Plaids, 10 a 141-12; Sattinets, 10 a 90; Indigo Plaids, 10 a 141-12; Sattinets, 10 a 90; Indigo Plaids, 10 a 141-12; Sattinets, 10 a 90; Indigo Plaids, 10 a 141-12; Sattinets, 10 a 90; Indigo Plaids, 10 a 141-12; Sattinets, 10 a 90; Indigo Plaids, 10 a 141-12; Sattinets, 10 a 90; Indigo Plaids, 10 a 141-12; Sattinets, 10 a

10 3 37 1.2. FEATHERS—22 to 23. GLASS—Best Pittsburgh, 5 by 10 4 90 to 4 50, 19 by 12, 5 25 5 59, second quality 3 by 10 4 90, 10 by 12, 5 25 5 59, second quality 3 by 10 4 90, 10 by 12, 55 90.

GLASS—Best Pittsburgh, Il by 10 4 00 to 4 50, 18 by 12, 525 5 99, eccond quality is by 10 400, 10 by 12, 5500.

GINSENG—12 1-2 cts., nominal, no demand.
GUNPOWDER—Kentucky, good, 5 30 to 6 25 Dupont 7 50, Rogers' orange 7 00.

500.

GLUE—American, 20 to 21.

HEMP—\$5 50 a \$6 00, per cwt. HEMP SEED—None in market and in good demand.

HIDES Feathers, sired 40 21 costs.

IRON—Juniata, hammered, per too, \$430; Buddled, \$90 to 100; Hoop, 5, 8, and 10 st 130; Buddled, \$90 to 100; Hoop, 5, 8, and 10 st 130; Buddled, \$90 to 100; Hoop, 5, 8, and 10 st 130; Buddled, \$90 to 100; Hoop, 5, 8, and 10 st 130; Buddled, \$90 to 100; Hoop, 5, 8, and 10 st 130; Buddled, \$90 to 100; Hoop, 5, 8, and 10 st 150; Buddled, \$90 to 100; Hoop, 5, 8, and 10 st 150; Buddled, \$90 to 100; Hoop, 5, 8, and 10 st 150; Buddled, \$90 to 100; Hoop, 5, 8, and 10 st 150; Buddled, \$90 to 100; Hoop, 5, 8, and 10 st 150; Buddled, \$90 to 100; Hoop, 5, 8, and 10 st 150; Buddled, \$90 to 100; Buddled, \$90 to 1

SUGARS—Best, 8 3-4 to 10 fair, 6 1-4 m.9, Loaf 19, Lump 18.

SPIRITS—Cogniac Brandy, I 50 to 175; Holland Gin, 130 to 150; Jamaica Rum, 1 50 to 175; Peach Brandy, 50 to 56; N. O. Rum, old, 621-2 to 75, new 50 Whiskey, from wagons, 17 1-2 to 10, from store, 18 1-2 to 19.

SALT—Arbus and Lisbon 90 to 100; Turks Island 100; Kenhawa, 1st qual, 50 cts.

SHOT—Per retail 200 beg.

SPICES—Pinnato, 23; Pepper, 20 a 22; Casia 49 a 43; Cloves, 125, Nutnegs, 2121-2 a 225; Giuger, ground, 121-2.

SOAR—4 to 5 cents.

ground, 12 1-2. SOAP—4 to 5 cents. SALTPETRE—Refined 12 1-2, crude 9 to 10, in

Kegt.
TEAS—Imperial 140 to 145; Young Hyson, fresh, 90 to 160 Importation of 1826 80 to 90.
TOBACCO—Superior "Janus River" 50; Kantucky manufactured 5 to 8; Cincinnati 7 to 8.
TALLOW—7 to 8 cents.

TALLOW—7 to 8 cents.

WINE—Maderia, gal. 3 00 a 5 00; Sicile 1 5
1 75; Tenerific 1 62; Port. 2 00; Mahaga 30 a 1
Champaigne best dos. 220 Clevet good quality \$5.

FREIGHT.
Freight to Wheeling and Pittsburgh 31 to 50:
oussville 12 I-2; New Orleans 50.

"KEEP COOL!"

TCE PUNCH, LEMONADE, LIQUORS, &c.

with Ice Water, can be had every day at any hour between 5 o'clock A. M. and 11 P. M. at No.
17, Upper Market space, one door east of the Patriot Coffee House.

June 2

75-54 75-3t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NOTICE is bereby given that the following lot or parcel of land, situate in the city of Cincinnati, will be offered for sale at public auction, injurusance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for Hamilton County to me directed, an MONDAY, the 30th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock. A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. of said days; the sale to be held on the premises. The said lot is bounded and described as follows: All that certain part of lot numbered on the plan of Cincinnati three hundred and twenty nine, attuite more the corner of Columbin and Tilson or Plumb street, beginning on the East side of Plumb street at a point forty nine feet and aix inches from the corner of said Columbia and Plumb streets; Thence Eastwardly, at right angles, its said Plumb street ninety nine feet; thence Eouthwardly, at right angles and parallel with Plumb street orly wine Plumb street innety nine feet; thence Eouthwardly at right surface and parallel with Columbia street of the place of beginning:—and property being ordered to be sold for the maintainance of the chirdren and minor heirs of Asa Robinson, deceased, who died seized of said lot. Terms made known at the tige and place of said.

MARY G. ROBINSON, Guarlian.

75-4t.



JUST received and for sale at No. 139, Main street, searly opposite the United States Bank, a splendid assort-ment of matches, jewellery, plated and Britania ware, &c.

Ladies' gold paint fere wathers, gentlemen and gold do., extra jewelled, chronometer compound balance and compensation curb, ed evaperisents, and marrishing power; Lapine, and herisontal watches; Musical, reporting and alarm do.; Vertical, do.;

nuscas, reperting and alaras do.;
Vertical, do.;
Ear rings, cameo, topse, amethyst and filligree;
Finger rings, diamond, pearl, garnet and jet;
Breart pins,
Gold ministure frames;
Ever pointed penicl cases;
Silver pens;
"thinbles;
Flated bread and cake buskets,
"table and tea spoons;
"candlestick, saudiers and trave;
Coffee wrns, to suit steam boats and boarding houses;
An elegant mantle time-piece;
Pen knives, scissors and razors, of the best quality;
Easteron's patent razor straps;
Tocket books and laikes' can' cases, with tablets;
Together with a general assortment of certch materials and kooks, all of which will be sold low for cash.
Clocks, watches and time pieces carefully executed.

cash. Clocks, watches and time pieces carefully repairs and warranted. Masonic jewels made to order. ALEXANDER McGREW. 75

16 GROSS superior Crab Apple CIDER, for sa by ALLISON OWEN, June 7.—75 No. 4, Com. Row.

10 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, prime quality, 100 Kegs Boston Nails, assorted sizes, Just received and for sale by ALLISON OWEN, No. 4, Com. Row. June 7 .- 75tf

TO RENT.

A STORE ROOM, lately occupied as a Whole sale Store. Enquire at this office. 75

ANCIENT HISTORY. TALBERT'S SCHOOL ROOM.—The Lectu for Wednesday evening will be on the Gre Wars with Persis. 73

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY. OUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

N Walnut street, three doors north of the Enon
Baptist Church, Mr. & Mrs. DOUGLASS, beg
leave to inform the public, that the second quarter of
their Seminary will commence on the 9th June.
The number of pupils will be limited; and as they,
are desirous to complete the number as soon as possible, they request a more extensive patronage.
Terms made known on application at the Seminar
Cincinnati, May 31.

WANTED,

2000 LARD KEGS, to be delivered betwee this and the lst of November next. J. AUMACK, Corner of Walnut and Water Street Cincinnati, May 31.

MOROCCO SKINS.

H. HOLCOMB, has on hand a few dozen Mo-sell lore for cash.

Cincionati, May 24.

IMPERIAL TEA.

IMPERIAL 1 E.A.

100 CATTY hoxes fresh Imperial Tea, just
100 received direct from Boston, Sultan's cargo, and for sale low for cash, by
ALLISON OWEN,
No. 4, Com. Row.
73

BRITANIA WARE & LOOKING GLASSES. THE subscribers have just received a large assort-ment of Britania metal Ten ware, which they will sell by the sett or otherwise, to suit purcha-sers. Also, a small invoice of Mantle, Fier and Toilette Glasses.

J. W. & O. B. BLACHLY. No. 56, Main Stree

TEETH.

A LL persons (patricularly parents) by calling on the subscriber can receive advice concerning the management and care of teeth GRATIS. He has removed from Philadelphia for the purpose of establishing himself in his profession in Cincinnati. He has opened an office on Main street, next door north of the Presbityterian church, where he will be happy to attend to ell calls in the various branches of profession;—his charges will be reasonable, and from has experience he hopes to give general satisfaction.

1. JENNINGS. Surgeon Dentist.

Cincinnati, May 31.

MRS. JENNINGS, (From Philadelphia,)

PRESS, Corset and Habit Maker, respectfully informs the Ladies of Cincinnati and its vicinity, that she has commenced the above business, at No. 60, Lower Market sirect, and flatters besself that her experience,—and the arrangements she has made to be regularly and early supplied with the New York and Philadelphia fashions,—will enable her to the second authorities. cive general satisfaction Cincinnati, May 31.

LABOUR FOR LABOUR.

LABOUR FOR LABOUR.

A S many persons desire information upon this subtice, they are berely informed, that an explanation of that which is generally termed "The Time System," will be commenced at the Court-House, on Sunday creating next, at early candle light:

An explanation is also begun in the new publication edited by Daniel Roc. entitled "The March of Mind," and those who wish for information through that medium, can leave their subscriptions at what is commonly called "The Time Store," on the correct of Fifth and Elm streets.

JOSIAH WARREN.

Cincipanti, May 31.

CINCINNATI FEMALE ACADEMY. J. LOCKE, Principal. The annual examination of the pupils of this institution will take place on Thursday and Friday the last day of July and the first day of August next, when medals will be given

as follows:
The Gold Medal of the Academy to the young lady in general excelling in most of the branches.
A silver Medal to the young lady excelling in Reading.
A strer medal to the young lady excelling in Pen-

anabip.
A silver medal to the young lady excelling in Eng-sh Grammar.
A silver medal to the young lady excelling in Geography.

A silver medal to the young lady excelling in Pro-jecting Maps.

A silver medal to the young lady excelling in

A silver medal to the young lady excelling in Book-keeping.

A silver medal to the young lady excelling in Rhetorick.
A silver medal to the young lady excelling in

A silver medal to the young lasty excelling in pronalogy.

A silver medal to the young lady excelling in oral Philosophy.

Moral Philosophy.

A silear needal to the young lady excelling in Natural Philosophy.

A silver medal to the young lady excelling in Mathematicks.

A silver medal to the young lady excelling in Chemistry. hemistry.

A silver medal to the young lady excelling in As-

momy A silver medal to the young lady excelling in Botany.
A silver medal to the young lady excelling in Correct Conduct.
A silver medal to the young Miss excelling in the Preparatory Department.
Cincinnati, May 31.
74

SPRING GOODS.

W. & O. B. BLACHLY, No. 36, Main Siv.

a. have just received a handsome associmen choice Goods selected from recent importations in New York and Philadelphia Markets, emong win

Chip Flats and crowns,
Rich Navarioo plaids
Worsted Barrenges
Bettists and Battrate Ginghams,
Rich Artificials
Boliver and Leghorn Hats
Rich Barrenge, Transparent Crope,
Gauss, or Silk, dress Hidgh
Waite or coloured Grog De Naples
Stains
Rich Geuze and Barrage Ribbons

Rich Geute and Barrage Ribbons apperior French and British Bombasine plain and fagured-Swiss and Book murlins

Together with a large assortment of Frints, Ginghams, Shell Combs. Reticules, English PrunellaShors, &c. All of which will be sold on the most favourable terms.

May 10. 71.20

CHAMPAIGNE, Madeira, Sicily do. Teneriffe
Port, Claret. Dry Malaga, and Sweet do. of sery
superior qualifies, for sale by
ALLISON OW. N.
No. 4 Com. Row

ELEGANT CUT GLASS AND

Boacs, &c. &c.

Together with a general assortment of commwares, all of which will be sold as low as can be puchased in any of the Eastern Cities. Persons wishin to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Cin. April 5th, 1828.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands against him are required to present their accounts. After this date no bill will be paid unless contracted by myself or under my order.

J. W. KOTHE. April 12,

W. H. EIMBERLY, SURGICAL INSTRUMENT AND TRUSS MAKER.

HAS commenced business in the above branches, and is now ready to receive all orders for instruments, which shall be promptly attended to.
STEEL WORK. of all kinds, neatly exe

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

LY DORSEY, corner of Main and Third streets
Cincinnati, keeps on band a general assortment of British, French, India and American Dry goods.

May 3.

SUPERFINE AND MEDIUM CLOTHS. The subscriber hare received and keep constantly on hand a keep constantly of the subscriber has been diving qualify wasto' England and Baxony CLOTHS, selected at Auctions and from first hands in Eastern cities; which they will sell on the most reasonable terms by the piece or yard. They likewise keep on hand paddings, Tilloting, sewing siks and Twints, Buttons, Linnings, &c. which are not inferior to lany in the markets.

May 10.—71 J. W. & O. B. HLACHLY, No. 56, Main street, Office for the Collection and adjustment of

Office for the Collection and adjustment of Accounts, &c.

TIWO doors west of the Mayors office.—The subscriber has opened an office for this purpose, where accounts and claims of every description may be left for collection and adjustment, to which he will devote his sole and entire attention. Business committed to his charge will be promotly attended to GEORGE W. HARRISON.

May2.

FURNITURE SALES AT AUCTION.

50 BAGS Coffee, 150 boxes Herrings, 2000 lbs
Loaf Sugar, 2 Ceroons Indigo, 50 boxes Sha-

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
TOR YOUNG LADIES, Behmut House, lete
the residence of M. Basum, Cincinnati, Ohio.—
MRS. WOOD respectfully amounces to her friends
and the public, that her establishment will be opened
for the reception of pupils on Tuesday, the first of
April. For turns apply to Trend April. For turns apply and
March 20 16th.

March 29, 1826 FANCY GOODS.

FANCY GOODS.

BROWN & O'BRYON, No. 139, Main street, narrly opposite the Bank, have just received a splendid assortment of new style fassey Goods from New York and Philadelphia; among which are — Elegant cote paly robus,
Super needle worked do.,
Watered and plain Gros de Naples,
do. do. satins and Florences,
Super blue, black, **...
Hich Gramadine scaris and shawle,
Bobbinett lares and handkerchiefs.
Super English and French Hosiery,
Together with a general assortment of super printe;
ginghams, figured and plain swiss Muelliss, prunella
shoes, dec., all of which will be disposed of at the low-est prices.

est prices. Cincinnati, April 24.

CHINA WARE.

CHINA WARE.

NATHAN SAMPSON, No. 3, Lower Market street, has just received an additional supply of Rich cut Glass Dubes 9, 10, 11, Inches.

Cellery Jars and Centre Dishes Decanters. Temblers, Wines, Jellies, and Lemanur's te sancte.

Toilet Bottler, Salt Stands &c.,
ALSO, a splendid variety of French, China, Tes and Dessert Ware consisting of Extra Gold Band Twillers and Mustime 3, 6° 7, Inches.

Comport Dishes round and Octagon
Shells

and Painted Twillers and Mustime 5, 6° 7, Inches.

Comport dishes & Shells

Dessert and Tes Setts

Coffee and Tes Setts

and Leaf "33, 57, 69, ps.

penciled """

penciled ""

penciled """

pe

FOR SALE.

W. KOTHE is desirous of selling his establishment on Upper Market Street, well known as the NAPOLEON COFFEE HOUSE. Every article for conducting such a house will be sold with it; and the stand is well known to be one of the most desirable in this city. A person competent to take charge of such an establishment would find it to his interest to call and learn the terms.

April 12, 67

N. O. 22, Louer Norket Street, has recently opened a handsone assortment of fresh DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, among which are Leghorn, Straw and Gymp Bonnets.

10 Cases equality Emtern SHOES, consisting of Ladies' walking Shoes and Funga, Men's do. do. Misses' Boys' and Children's Shoes of every description.

Super Prints and Plaids, Domestic Goods, &c.
Which he will sell on as fair terms as any in the
Western Country.
Cincinnati, May 17.
72-tf

Sycamore, between Front and Columbia ets.

Jan. 1, 1828

DEGULAR sales of Furniture will be held by the neubacriber, on weary TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, at the Warehouse on Fith, three doors east of Main-street: and liberal advances in cash will be made on Furniture left for sale if required.

L. J. TAYLOR, Agent, April 19.

ving Soap,
60 whole and half boxes Raisins,
Just received per steam boat Ben. Franklin, and
for sale by
ALLISON OWEN,
No. 4, Com. Row.

For the Promotion of Temperance.

At the close of a discourse on the evils of latemperance, delivered at the Baptist meeting house in this city on the evening of the 5th march last, by Da. Drank, the congregation present was organized into a body, by the choice of Hon. Jacos Bunner, Chairman, and Pryton S. Byssum Esq. Secretary, and a resolution was passed that it was expedient to form a Society in this city for the promotion of Temperance. A committee was then appointed to form a constitution, which, at a meeting held on the 19th of the same meeth, after several amendments, was unnaimously adopted, and temperary officers were elected to act until the evening of the first Tuesday in May, the time fixed in the constitution for the annual meetings of the Society.

following named persons constitute

Jaac G. Burnet, President,
Jossua L. Wilson, 1st Vice President,
Truman Bishor, 2d Vice president,
David Root, 3d Vice President,
David Rosins, Corresponding Secr's
Wm. Disnet, Treasurer,
James Taylon, Curator.

Ms. Dinner, Treasurer,
James Taylon, Curator.

Managers.

Elisha Hotchkiss, Elijah Slack, William
S. Ridgely, J. T. Hodguon, Christopher
Smith, John P. Foote, J. R. Baldridge, N.
S. Johnson, S. B. Cieveland, P. S. Syames,
Oliver Lovelt, James Ward, Calvin Fletcher, Henry Miller, W. C. Anderson, Samuel
Lewis, N. Baker, W. Young.

The expectation, that this Society, if supported by the indusence of the moral and
temperate part of our citizens, will produce the most salutary effects, is a rational
one:—for, happily, on this subject we are not
left to doubtful evidence. Proofs might be
exhibited of a character to which the most
incredulous would yield their assent, that
incalculable good has already been done in
the Eastern states by similary forts.

The cause reposes for its controvard and
countenance the effort, it cannot be doubted
that an important moral influence will be
preduced—especially upon the rising generation:—but, if the public look towards it
with a cold and jealous eye, the efforts of the
Society will be paralized their hands will
be weakened, and their hearts will be discouraged.

By reference to the constitution it will

be weakened, and their hearts will be dis-couraged.

By reference to the constitution it will be perceived that the regular meetings of the Society are held on the last Monday evening of every month, at 8 o'clock P. M., on which occasions the citizens generally are respectfully invited to attend.

The official report on the subject of the Laws and Ordinances, made to the Society the held reports of the subject of the

at the last regular meeting, is subjoined for the information of the community.

CONSTITUTION.

The undersigned inhabitants of Cincinnati and its vicinity,—for the purpose of diminishing as far as may be, by precept and example, the growing and fatal evils of Intemperance, do hereby associate themselves together, under the style and title of The Cincinnati Society for the Promotion of Temperance; and agree to be governed by the following Constitution:

I. The Officers of the Society shall consist of A President—3 Vice Presidents—2 Secretaries, (Recording and Corresponding.) one Treasurer, a Curulor, and Eighten Managers,—by whom, in conjunction with the officers, the ordinary affairs of the Society shall be conducted.

II. The Election of Officers shall take place annually, on the first Tuesday of May,

place annually, on the first Tuesday of May, and will be held by ballot, unless otherwise determined;—the members in office to continue to act until their successors are chosen and shall enter upon their duties.

III. The functions of the several officers shall be similar to those appertaining to other societies.

er societies.

IV. It shall be the duty of the board of

IV. It shall be the duty of the board of Managers to collect and arrange such facts and memorials as may be deemed useful to the Association:—To examine the laws of the State, and the Ordinances of the City, and suggest such amendments thereto as may be best calculated to promote the objects in view:—To procure authentic accounts of the proceedings and progress of other similar societies; and submit for adoption such rules and resolutions as may by them be deemed advisable:—To investigate and report on the virtues of such alleged Cures for Intemperance as have been, or may hereafter be suggested:—And, to perform such other services as may be found expedient, or may be enjoined upon them by the Society.

V. Any person contributing annually (at his discretion) to the funds of the Society— and engaging to be governed by its rules— shall be received and considered as a mem-

ber.

VI. It shall be the duty of the members vi. It shall be use duty of the measures to avoid using ardent (or distilled) spirits except as a Medicine:—To exert their influence (so far as may be deemed prudent) to discourage the use thereof in others; and, ordinarily, to abstain from offering the same

to their acquaintance.

VII. The stated meetings of the Society shall be held on the last Monday of every month. REPORT ON THE LAWS AND ORDINANCES.

REPORT ON THE LAWS AND ORDINANCES.

The Committee appointed by the Cincinnati Society for the promotion of Temperance "to examine the laws of the State and ordinances of the City, and make such suggestions as shall be desemed best calculated to promote the objects of the Society," beg leave to Report:—That the existing laws of the state, and ordinances of the City, if properly enforced, would, in their opinion, produce a most salutary effect in lessening the excessive use of spiritous liquors, and its consequent evils. The act of the state entitled "an act for the prevention of gaming," as also, "an ordinance for licensing and regulating Taverns and Porter-houses in the city of Cincinnati," and "an ordinance to suppress vice and important ordinance. and Porter-houses in the city of Cincinnati," and "an ordinance to suppress vice and immorality," are the laws particularly referred to. These laws contain many excellent provisions, the emforcing of which would check the veteran in vice, admonish the incautious youth, and, in a short time, effect a happy change in the moral aspect of the state. Other laws, are doubtless required; but there is quite as much necessity for each but there is quite as much necessity for en-forcing those already passed, as for passing

any new law. It is unlawful to retail spirituous liquors on the sabbath, and yet there is probably to one such liquors retailed and drank on that day, in this city [and it is believed in the state generally] than on any other day of the week. The sabbath, being a day of general rest and suspension of labour, seems, in fact, to be deemed a fit time, by the more imprudent and unexemplary portion of the community, for recording to the Coffee-bous, or Tavern, where the older teach, and the younger learn every thing vicaion and ruinous to man. Indeed, many of the best provisions of our laws, are inoperative and uncless by reason of the consurable indifference or fear in the otherwise good citizen to make complaint of their violation to the proper authority. Not, however, that a sound discretion, with regard to making such complaint, should not in many cases be exercised. For, in general, it is only where individuals become so hardened in vice as to be callous to the kind admonition of friends, that the more severe operation of law should be applied as a corrective. The law is designed to benefit, not to injure; and no person should remain inactive and see it violated with impunity, while the deladed votary of excess is sacrificing every thing dear to

signed to benefit, not to injure; and no pears on should remain inactive and see it violated with impunity, while the deluded votary of excess is sacrificing every thing dear to himself and to society.

Your Committee are of opinion that the Society should use their best endeavors to procure the passage of a law by which a timely and proper disposition could be made of the person and property of the habitual drunkeness of the person, in this place, to detail the poverty and distress inflicted upon numerous families by the habitual drunkeness of the parents, who, in many respects are worse, and in northing better, then madmen or lunatics. This unhappy state of things is known to all, and it is much to be regretted that some legal provisions have not yet been made to lessen, at least, in a degree, the effect of this greatest of evils

least, in a degree, the effect of this greatest of evils

Nor ought the efforts of the Society to be limited by the boundary of our state. Congress should be petitioned to impose such a duty on foreign spirits, and such an excise on domestic, as would nearly prevent the importation of the former, and distillation of the latter. In truth, the increasing and excessive use of spirituous liquors has become alarming in its consequences. It is an evil which is not only destructive to the happiness of individuals and the welfare of society, but is rapidly undermining the fair fabric of our government. All measures, therefore, taken on this subject, must be of a decisive character, or they will do more injury than good. To compromise with vice, is to give it countenance and support.

It is not however, to be expected that

vice, is to give it coustenance and support.

It is not, however, to be expected that legal restraints and corrections can effect every thing; but they certainly can do much, as powerful auxiliaries, in promoting the cause of virtue, and in perpetuating a government which secures alike, to the rich and the poor, the blessings of civil liberty and equality. But as every vice is opposed to good principles, so must it tend to destroy good government, and cherish tyranny and oppression. The man who boasts of freedom, and is a slave to vice, deceives himself and manifests his folly. With equal propriety might the criminal who is confined in the solitary cell of our penitentiary, boast of his freedom and console himself that he is in a land of liberty. Let then this ETERNAL TRUTH be impressed upon the mind of every individual, that Intemperance or excess of any kind, never producer real happinass, but always pain and misery.

Next to the operation of legal provisions, individual opinion and exertion could be made to bear beneficially upon this subject. The influence of the Society should be exerted to induce mechanics, merchants and others, not to employ or keep in their employment, either for a private or public purpose, any person who shall daily drink ardent spirit or be in the babit of gambling, or of visiting coffee-houses, taverns, or other places of improper resort. If this were effected, many young men who are not yet confirmed in habits of intemperance, as well as others who are far advanced in exem, would not be able, for want of employment, to procure the means of sustaining themselves in their ruinous career. They would not then as now, be seen, daily and nightly, bending their course with eager step, to those pernicious haunts; but they would be kent from destructive tempetations he are lt is not, however, to be expected that

not then as now, be seen, daily and nightly, bending their course with eager step, to those permicious haunts; but they would be kept from destructive temptations, be profitted by good examples, and firmly fixed in habits of industry.

With a view to prevent intemperance, especially in the use of intoxicating liquors by the rising generation, it is thought that more attention should be paid to the character of teachers in our common schools, seminaries of learning and colleges. Such instructers of youths should drink spirituous structers of youths should drink spirituous liquors on no occasion, and daily inculcate

structers of youths should drink spirituous liquors on no occasion, and daily inculcate and enforce a like sobriety in their pupils. In this way, babits would be formed, and early impressions made, which, remaining through life, could not fail to produce the happiest effects.

The practice, in many families, of treating their visitors with spirits, is pernicious in example, and very exceptionable. It being a practice even with professors of religion, and other persons of wealth and influence in society, a kind of approbation is thus given to the use of spirits, which invites to indulgence, and, in a great degree, destroys the shame, and lessens the merited disgrace of intoxication. The influence of this example is extended to the coffee-house and tavern, as if the evidence of friendship and of intoxication. The influence of this example is extended to the coffee-house and tavera, as if the evidence of friendship and tavera, as if the evidence of friendship and good feeling were no where to be found but at the bottom of the inebriating bowl. But the evil does not stop here:—it makes its way to the shop of the mechanic and manufacturer, where the journeymen, and even the apprentices, imitate, though in a more humble manner, the fashion of the parlour. Habit, unconquerable habit follows, and wide spread ruin closes the scene.

Now in order to lessen or prevent these evils, your committee conceive it indispensably necessary that professors of religion, and all persons of wealth and influence,

evils, your committee conceive it indispensably necessary that professors of religion, and all persons of wealth and influence, should be the first to set a proper example. Let them, withent delay, take from their side-boards the splendid decanters, and discharge them, for the last time, of their poisonous contents. Let them avoid all places of improper resort, and wholly abstain from the use of spiritous liquors. They will then, and not till then, be prepared to use an influence with regard to the subjects referred to by the Committee with any prospect of success.

to by the Committee stranger, your Commitcess.

Before closing this Report, your Committee would submit a statement of facts, with
regard to the number of Taverns, Coffee and
Porter-houses, licensed in this city, from
April 11 1827, to April 9th 1828, together
with the amount of revenue arising therefrom. The number of Taverns, 27 at 25
dollars each; Coffee-houses, 165 at 30 dollars
each; and Porter-houses 16 at 5 dollars
each; making in all the sum of 5,950 dol-

Wilson and Shuter.—When Wilson the comedian made his debut, it was in the character formerly supported by Shater; but upon his appearance on the stage, the andience called out for their former favorite, by crying, "Off, off—Shater, Shater!" Whereon Wilson, turning round, and with a face as atuped as art could make it, and suiting his action to his words, replied, "Shoot her, shoot her!" (pointing at the same time to the foundle performer on the stage with him,) "I'm sure she does her part very well."—This well timed sally of scenning stapidity turned the scale in his favor, and called down repeated applause, which continued during the whole of the performance.

THEATRICAL STARS.—One of these great THEATRICAL STARS.—One of these great modern constellations, the other evening in the green room, said to a poor ill-starred, author.—"Entre nous, don't you think hybop histrionick talent, like mine, is hally paid at £30 a night!" "Certainly," replied the irritated play-wright; "for consider your madical expenses." "My medical expenses!" exclaimed Roscios. "Ay; cuter nous," rejoined young Sir Fretful, "consider the colds and agues caught by playing to empty house!"

Gold and Silver Lever, and Plain English Watches, Superb Jewellery, Fine Cutlery, Military Goods, &c.

S. A. M. SHIPP,



NO. 44 Main street, Cincinnati, has the satisfaction of informing his fivends and the public that he has just returned from New-York and Philadelphia, with the best assortment of the above articles ever officers in this city.

They consist us part as follows—

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled, expansion curbs
with 2, 3, 4, and 5 pr. eatra jewels, do.

" without, all of which are detached es-

Silver "full jewelled, "without are detached escapements.
Gold and Silver English and French vertical and horizontal Watches, superb setts of Pearl, Fearl do, and Garnet, do, and Topas, Ear rings and pina is sett, Amethyst, Topas, Filagerer, Coral, Jet, Cannor and Paste sar rings and pina in setts, Diamond, Pearl, do, & Garnet, do, & Topas, Paste, Fillagrere, and Hair finger rings and breast pins, (a very large and well selected assortment). Ladies' and Gentleman's Gold Chains, Scals and Keys, Ministers settings and Medallion, all sizes: New fashion Gold Guard Chains, Cable Chains, Gold Crosses, Gilt, Hair, and Steel Bracelets and Belts, Clasps for the same. Mexic Boxes, (plays three tunes and changes itself), Cors Beach, Glass and Wax do. Plated Candlesticks, Castors, Butter Knives, Sudfers and Trays. Swords, Epuletts, Pistols, Plumes, Belts, Belt Mountings, Sword Chains, Pompoons, Sword Knots, Tassells, Leac, Stars, Eagles, Cap Plates, Swivels. Rogers fine silver steel Rators and Pea Knives, Flutes, gold and silver Spectacles, Scotch Pebble Glasses for do, ever point Pencils, silver Thimbles, steel Chains, Seals and Keys, gilt do. Watch Ribbons, plated Table and Toa Spoons.—Watch Glasses and Watch Masterials, Tools, &c. &c. He manufacturer and keeps on heard a good supply of silver Spoons of all kinds. Mastonic Jewels made to order, and of the best workman, and Mr C. B. M'Cullough to attend entirely to the repairing of Watches, he considerately engaged Mr. Jacob Deterly who is well known as a first rate workman, and Mr C. B. M'Cullough to attend entirely to the repairing of Watches, he considerately engaged Mr. Jacob Deterly who is well known as a first rate workman, and Mr C. B. M'Cullough to attend entirely to the repairing of Watches, he considerately engaged Mr. Jacob Deterly who is well known as a first rate workman, and Mr C. B. M'Cullough to attend entirely to the repairing of Watches, he considerately engaged Mr. Jacob Deterly who is well known as a first rate workman, and Mr.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY.
CLASS No. 4. Total Amount of Property 20,300 Bollars, nearly one half of which is in real estate, all situated in Cincinnatia, and the remainder in valuable property, which can be seen at the KAHIBITION WAREHOOM, No. 76, Lower Market Street, Cincinnati, between the boars of 7 in the merchant in the street of the river, orders for ahare, directed to the subscriber, Newport, may be left at the above place, and will neet with the same promps attendion as if personally applied for, free of expense.

1st Capital prise, \$2.750 House and Lot.

pense.

Ist Capital prise, \$2.750 House and Lot.

Ed do. do. 2,250 do. do.

3d do. do. 1,200, do. do.

And many valuable vacant lots, together with
my prises of splendid property.

All prises under \$30 payable in cash.

Whole shares 5 dollars—Halves 2 30—quarters

25.
L. M. JOHNSON, Manager.
Nemport. March 29, 1823, 65.
L'Pit is expected the drawing will take place early
May

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that on an early day, of which due notice will be given, she will open in Cincianati, Ohio, a BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FUR

YOUNG LADIES. Mas. Wood proposes to find the number of her Pupils, so that the school may be conduct-

her Pupils, so that the school may be conducted on the plan of private tuition, combining the comports of heave with the advantages of a constant and regular attraction to Etndy.

Mas. Wood was for several years engaged in the superintendance of one of the first Seminaries for Young Ladies in London, and has subsequently devoted herself to the education of her own daughters. During this interesting employment, she has, by a careful observance of the developement of the youthful faculties, become deeply impressed with the importance of oral instruction, and it will form a part of her system of education, to improve every facultation, and it will form a part of her system of education, to improve every facultation of the most approved teachers in both the useful and ornamental departments, and every faculty will be embraced, calculated to benefit those Young Ladies who may be confided to her care.

That no dissatisfaction may be felt by Pa-

onlided to her care.

That no dissatisfaction may be felt by Pa-I hat he dissatisfaction may be tert by ra-rents in regard to the contingent expenses of the Pupils placed under her care, Mas. Wood stipulates that the terms in her card, for those who may become boarders, shall include every charge except for Books, Stationary and Warh-

charge except for Books, Stationary and wearning.

Terms may be known by an application to Mrs. Wood—and references given to Daniet Drake, M. D. Hon. Judge Burnet, Morgan Neville, Esq. Cincinnati. Perton S. Symmes, Esq. John Johnston, Eq. Vincences, Ind. Hon. Edward Coles, Edwardsville, Ill. Rev. Thomas Horrell, St. Louis, Missouri. Thomas Fearn, M. D. Huntsville, Alab. Davis Hunt, Esq. Greenville, Miss. Edward Yorke, New-Orleans.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF LOTS.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF LOTS.

WILL be offered for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday the 17th day of June fiext, on the premises, a great variety of BUILDING LOTS in PORT CLINTON.

The above town is situated on an extensive and beautiful plain, at the mouth of Fortage river, between Portage and Sanduaky bays, in the county of Sanduaky, Ohio, being 174 miles distant from Cincinnal. It commands the best, easiest, and most commodious harbor on the American shore of Lake Erie. The channel is direct and not fluctuating, and presents a sufficiency of water for vessels of the largest class. The offing, or outer road, is in itself a safe harbor, being protected from the violence of the winds by a chain of islants, which also embrace the saiest harbors on the Lake.

The land adjacent is of the first quality, and yields corn, wheat, hence, jobacco, &c.

A view of the place and country around is its best recommendation.

reconsumedation.

There are in the possession of the company a number of letters and documents descriptive of the above place, to which purchasers are referred for the continuous and the continuous are referred for the continuous and the continuous area. nformation.

Forty Lots will be donated to industrious mechansupon terms of settlement.

The conditions of sale will be declared on the
round.

ground.

For particulars apply to General William Lytle, agent for the proprietors:
David Kilgour.
Charles Macalester,
Griffin Taylor,
William Greene,
Thomas Bell,
Sam. F. Hunt,
April 26.

Go

BROADWAY HOTEL,

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Western Public, that he has opened A HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, at the corner of

Broadsay and Second Street, one square from the river, in a pleanant and healthy part of the city.

His house is capacious, and supplied with whatever is necessary for the accommodation of travellers, in a manner not inferior to the best hotels in the Western States.

Travellers arriving in Steam boats and Stages, can be admitted at every boar of the night.

Having an extensive Stable and Carriage house, he can accommodate gentlemen travelling on horseback, or families in private carriages.

Straagers wishing to see the city or its environs, or to make journeys into the surrounding country, will be supplied with addle horses, gigs or backs, at their pleasure, on reasonable terms.

His charges will be such as are common in the gesteel taverns of Cincinnati, Losiville, Lexington, and the other large towns of the Western States.

ARTHUR HENRIE.

Cincinnati, May 24, 1828.

Cincinnati, May 24, 1828.

A CARD.

MISS DUDGEON with nuch respect returns to the Ladies of Cincinnath her sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement she has received in her Lack School, since her aerival is this city. She now begs leave to inform them that she is about to leave this city for Louisville, but will return by the first of August, with a splendid assortment of patterns, and with the working of Lace is chain stitch, together with and without patterns. Also, meading Lace to the greatest perfection, dc. &c. From the many advantages Miss Dudgeon has had of understanding the Lace business, she thinks it not too presuming to say that there are none more capable of teaching.—She has that taste and method that is impossible tor other persons to have from a few works or months perione.

The school will be re-opered on her return in the

erience.

The school will be re-opened on her return in the
ume room now occupied by her on Sycamore street.

April 5, 1628.

66-4f

FRANCIS READ.

No. 111, Amias Street, Cincinnati.

INFORMS his friends and customers that he constant supply of SADDLES—BRIDLES—TRUNKS, VELIECES, HARNESS, MILITARY CAPS, SADDLE and TRAVELING BAGS, PLAYED and BRASS STIRRUP In ONS; do. BRIDLE BITS, Plated and Japanned Harness Mounting, cotton and worsted girth webbing, saddle trees, tacks, backles, skriting Leather, country and eastern hog stims, morocco whine and white Leather, whips of every description, &c. &c. all of which he will dispose of on ast reasonable terms as any other house in the city.

F. Read further begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the entired took of the first stablishments in the line in Philadeliphia and New York.

N. B. Orders for any of the above articles will be attended to with punctuality and despatch.

May 3.

Payment of Prizes secured by £100.000 accus No. 111, Main Street, Cincinn

Payment of Prizes secured by \$100,000 secu-rity By Authority of the State of Virginia. VIRGINIA LITERATURE LOTTERY, No. 6, For the banaft of the New York For the benefit of the New London Academy, to be drawn on the popular High and Low System, at the Court House in Cincinnat, on the 4th of July Monorates than blanks! Highest prize \$5,000.

next. More prizes th	SCHEME.		
1 Prize of	\$5,000	18	\$5.6
1	2,000		2,6
1	1,000		1.0
1	800		8
1	709		7
2	500		1,0
10	100		1,6
20	50		3,6
25	20		5
50	10		5
100	5		
8000	2		16,0
8,212 PRIZES.			\$30,0
7,788 BLANKS.	50_ Halnes 9.95	-0-	

MODE OF DRAWING. ANODE OF DRAWING.

All the numbers will be put in the wheel as usual—
all the prixes above the deaconination of two dollars
will be put in the Prize Wheel and drawn out opposite the whole body of numbers. The \$000 prixes of
\$2, to be awarded to a high or low number, as the
case may be, to be determined by that which may
draw the capital prize of FIVE THOUSAN: DOL
LARS, so that the holder of two Tickets or Shares,
one high and one low, must draw one Prize, and may
draw THREE; as a Ticket drawing a small prize is
not restricted from drawing a capital prize also.
Any Tickets must therefore draw two prizes each.
Low aumbers from 1 to 8000 inclusive. High numbers from Boul to 16000 inclusive. Orders left at 130, Main, 6 doors above Upper Market st., next door to Thomas Winter's Fancy Store.

Orders left at 130, main, a doors above copper nar-ket st., next door to Thomas Winter's Fancy Store or 36, East Front st., will be forwarded to Cov-ington as usual, and answers obtained the follow-

JOHN ANTHONY & CO.
Agents for AUG. LEFTWICH, Mana Agents for AUG. LEFT WIGH, Manager.
In consequence of some new arrangements, the
above Scheme will be drawn in Cincinnati, iustead
of Wheeling. Mr. LEFTWICH will superintend
the drawing in person.
Covington, May 31.

74

PUBLIC HEALTH.

CINCINNATI BATH-HOUSE.—The proprie-tor of this healthful establishment respectfully CINCINNATI BATH-HOUSE.—The proprie-tor of this healthful establishment respectfully returns to the ladies and gentlemon, and the pub-lic in general, his sincere thanks for the liberal en-couragement he has received from them during the last year, and has again the pleasure of announcing to these, that he has opened the Baths for the ensuing season, and is now ready for the reception of visiters, where the warm, cold, and shower baths, will be giv-en at all times.

No attention has been wanting to reader the spart-ments appropriated to ladies suitable for their con-fort and convenience, with good female attendants.— Private entraises to their apartments on the south side of the building.

May 3.

70 7t

May 3.

PANIEL ROSS wishes to inform the public that he has commenced the welding of Fortoise shell, in all its various branches, the third door north of Fox's old tavern stand on Main-street, he promises those who may farvour him with their custom, that the work shall be done in the neatest manner possible.

D. ROSS, for A. GODDARD.

He will also keep on hand, a variety of horn combs.—The highest price given for cattle's horns.

Feb. 2, 1828.

CARPET ROOM.

[NO. BI MAIN STREET.]

THE subscribers have on hand 50 pt. regels.

grain and Kidminster CARPETIM.

They have made arrangements, by which have regularly supplied with a choice anorthment and the properties of t [NO. EL MAIN STREET.]

Cin. March 22, 1828



THIS MEDICINE has the stugular to

ty ocean, a'd aloft its fa motion: rou might hav h'd its breast, a mighty emb

such calm for once been the assion wild has ing care? ailt has once d ith its stain, quil softness of

t it is not of t

ought, the soul's re ght: it meekly bow

THE MA

My cas as Tom o' Bedle my talk of the the "dev la" on the late worrows I'm sadder things ob's—but there moonshine

te upon a slate, paper, isk, ar in the ashes fre ke "Chafeaux wept my heart! blessed dream to trashed my slat and a sounct or

rape my boils devil me like I use and marry to finished her on pease a pi all day on a st when I'm out,

Dh say, thou be My first love When he whor From life's d Vill kindred th

If, when that he from which Thou feel at a to Ah! blush no But all the pas Bend gently

Bend gently And say, this h With all its

ORIGIN

A GR

THIS MEDICINE has the singular a tribute to its great merit, of being mended by the most celebrated Praction Medicine in the United States and clew whereas not one of the sparious mixtum, in imitation of it, has the least support the Medicial Faculty. This factoffers at ment so plain and conclusive, that it sate by to be mentioned to enforce convictua. CERTIFICATES.

From Doctor N. Chapman, Professor sin, attitutes and Practice of Physic and Ca Practice in the University of Pennyin President of the Academy of Medical Practice in the University of Pennyin President of the Academy of Medical Philadelphia, &c. &c.

I have within the last two years had as portunity of seeing several cases of very serate ulcers, which, having resisted presente ulcers, which, having resisted presente ulcers, which, having resisted presente regular modes of treatment, were task the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and less lieve, from what I have seen, that it will an important remedy in serofulous, vacuus mercurial diseases.

N. CHAPMAN, M. Philadelphia, February 16, 1823.

From Doctor W. Gibson, Professor of Supin the University of Pennyilvania, Sepand Clinical Lecturer to the Alan Host firmary, &c. &c.

I have employed the Paxacka of Mr. Su and Clinical Lecturer to the Alan Host firmary, &c. &c.

I have employed the Paxacka of Mr. Su in numerous instances, within the last years, and have always found it extrease cacious, especially in secondary syphism mercurial disease. I have no hesitate in mercurial disease.

years, and have always found it extremely cacious, especially in secondary syphing in mercurial disease. I have no heutata pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable in W. Grasos, M. I. February 17, 1823.

From Doctor Valentine Mott, Professor silvery in the University of New York, Sure of the New York Hospital, &c. &c. I have repeatedly used Swaim's Faster both in the Hospital and in private practice and have found it to be a valuable medical chronic, syphilitic and serofulous concita and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D. New York, 1st Mo. 5th, 1824.

From Doctor William P Dewees, Adj't Pules or of Midwifery in the University of Posse vania, &c. &c.

or of Midwifer, an the University of Pensy vania, &c. &c.

I have much pleasure in asying I have a nessed the most decided and happy efect several instances of inveterate disease from Swaim's PARACEA where other remedies failed—one was that of Mrs. Brown.

Philadelphia February 20, 1823.

From Doctor James Mense, Member of American Philosophical Society, &c. &c.

I cheerfully add my testimony in frost Mr. Swaim's PARACEA, as a remedy in sonia. I saw two inveterate cases perfectly up by it, after the usual remedies had been it tried without effect—those of Mrs. Officia Mrs. Campbell.

JAMES MEASE, N. D.

Mrs. Campbell.

JAMES MEASE, M. 1.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1823.

From Doctor Thomas Parke, President of M. College of Physicians of Philadelphia, forms by Physician to the Pennsylvania Hoph for forty-five years.

At the request of W. Swaim, I hereby certly that in the few cases I have seen his Passa given, I have observed great benefit dera from its use, and particularly in the case of C. Tregomanien, who was for many years after ed with very investorate inform, that were dere ed incurable by some eminent surgeons while attended her. In this hopeless situation & was (in September 1821.) admitted a patent the Fennsylvania Hospital, and had the shus of all the surgeons of that benevolent institution, without receiving much relief, who is began the use of the Panaoca, which to their prise of all who witnessed its effects, resist her to good health, in two months. In Getche 1823, she was discharged from the Hospital perfectly cured.

From observing the wonderful effects of the surgestime of the surgestime of the wonderful effects of the surgestime of the su

1823, she was discharged from the perfectly cured.

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